The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Post office.

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TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address The COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Select Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: For Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

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Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1871. NO. 81.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Condition of the Prince of Wales Unchanged.

CIVIL MARRIAGES LEGAL IN SWITZERLAND.

The Prince of Wales.

SANDRINGHAM, December 11, 8 A. M.—The Prince passed a restless night. There has been a further recurrence of graver symptoms. His state continues precarious.

SANDRINGHAM, December 11, Noon.—The Prince is in the same precarious condition. His symptoms are unaltered since the last bulletin was read. The telegraph line to Sandringham has been closed to the general public because the wire was burthened with messages to the Queen from charlatans, quacks and officious persons tendering medical advice.

LONDON, December 11, 2 P. M.—A dispatch bearer who left Sandringham at 12:30 P. M. told outsiders that he did not hope to find the Prince alive when he returned, and that the members of the royal family had given up all hopes of his recovery. The only special bulletins of the condition of the Prince issued to-day are the following:

LONDON, December 11, 2 P. M.—The death of the Prince of Wales is momentarily expected. The royal family and others have given up all hopes of his recovery.

LONDON, December 11, 3:30 P. M.—An unofficial telegram, dated Sandringham, 1 P. M., says it is evident, from the distress which prevails there, that the last hours of the Prince are approaching. The whole household has been thrown into the deepest gloom by the words of a special messenger who left the sick chamber shortly after noon with dispatches for London. He declared himself reservedly that he did not expect to find His Royal Highness living when he returned. It is evident that all hope is abandoned. Prayers for the recovery of the Prince were offered yesterday at the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, Jewish synagogues and dissenting chapels. A profound widespread feeling of grief and uneasiness exists. Business is almost wholly suspended throughout the country. The morning and evening papers issue extra editions every hour. The official bulletins are surrounded by crowds of silent people. It is reported that with one exception the Prince has been unconscious since the first of the month.

LONDON, 6 P. M., December 11.—The following is the latest official

SANDRINGHAM, 7 P. M.—The Prince was very restless during the afternoon, but his exhaustion is not increasing.

SANDRINGHAM, December 11, 10 P. M.—The Prince of Wales has not slept during the evening, but his general state continues unchanged.

The Cholera in India.

LONDON, December 11.—A dispatch from Bombay states that the cholera is raging with great fatality among the natives of Lucknow and vicinity.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, December 11.—The strike of the telegraph operators continues, greatly to the embarrassment of the public. At the present juncture the wires are crowded with messages. Serious delays are expected in both the public and private service.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 11.—The steamships Dacian and Virginian have arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, December 11.—Consols, money, 92; account 92⅞; 5-20s, 93, 92⅝; 5-20s, 25, 93; 5-20s, 67, 93½; 10-40s, 90½. The firmness in the market is not owing to further purchases, but to the fact that the Prince's death has been thoroughly discounted.

FRANKFORT, December 11.—Bonds, 92, 93½.

PARIS, December 11.—Rentes 56f, 75c.

LIVERPOOL, December 11.—Cotton active and firm; middling upland, 9¾d. Red winter wheat, 11s 7d; flour, 28s2d. Beef 76s. Lard 45s.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

A Prostitute's Revenge—A Man Beaten to Death.

TANEXTON, DAKOTA, December 11.—A colored man named Louis Jones, cook at Doyle's saloon, was murdered in his own house last night by Burns Smith, a barness maker. Smith's mistress, who is a common prostitute, claims to have been insulted by Jones, and demanded that the insult be avenged by Smith, who thereupon went to Jones's house, called him out of bed, and beat him to death with a stick of wood. The citizens are much excited over the affair, as Jones was known as a quiet and inoffensive man. Smith is in custody.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11, 1871, 7:00 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of low barometer will probably move eastward over Pennsylvania and New England; that of highest barometer will move north-eastward, with clear and pleasant weather, from Virginia to Illinois, and southward; cloudy weather will continue possibly, with snow or rain, on Lake Ontario, where brisk but not necessarily dangerous winds are probable for to-morrow.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The owners of Nova Scotia coal mines are pleased with Secretary Boutwell's recommendation to reduce the duty on coal to fifty cents per ton. They have hopes that Congress will go farther, and make coal free.

The explosion of a coal oil lamp caused a fire Sunday night in a dwelling on Fourth street, above Parrish, Philadelphia, in which the body of a man who died from small-pox was consumed. The mother and three children were burned out of house, and the neighbors would not give them shelter for fear of infection. They were subsequently conveyed to the station house.

In the Wharton trial at Annapolis, yesterday, Prof. Aiken detailed his analysis and tests for arsenic in the stomach of Sickham. None was found, but sufficient sulphide of antimony was discovered to make fully three grains of tartar emetic. The witness also testified to finding ten to twelve grains of tartar emetic in the sediment of a tumbler taken from the room of Mrs. Wharton. He was rigidly cross-examined, but the testimony was unshaken.

A joint meeting of the various committees of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen of Cincinnati, to solicit a further appropriation for the Louisville Canal, was held yesterday, at which committee was appointed to confer with General Weitzel with a view of ascertaining the amount immediately necessary for the prosecution of the work, and to have an interview with the Canal Directors.

The third trial of Tom. McGehan, charged with the Myers murder, at Hamilton, Ohio, commenced yesterday at Dayton, Ohio.

The Chicago Board of Trade occupied their new building yesterday for the first time. Although only a temporary structure, it is a decided improvement on the room which they have just left.

Gaston, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor of Boston yesterday, receiving 9,829 votes to 6,157 for Talbot, Republican.

The Grand Duke gave a private banquet to a number of gentlemen in Boston last evening.

George W. Palmer, electrical instrument maker, fell down stairs and killed himself, in Boston, yesterday.

The most exciting municipal election known in Worcester, Mass., for years, was held yesterday, resulting in the election of George F. Very, the Citizens' candidate for Mayor, by a vote of 3,941 to 1,423 for George Crompton, the regular Republican candidate.

A man named H. Ohlman, formerly clerk in the office of Henderson Brothers, agents of the Anchor line of ocean steamers in New York, was arrested in Chicago yesterday, for embezzling that concern. He left for New York last evening in charge of an officer.

The funeral services of Rev. C. B. Parsons, at Louisville yesterday, were attended by an immense throng. Rev. Dr. Zhon, Presiding Elder of the M. E. Church, conducted the ceremonies according to the ritual of the Church. The remains were followed to the grave, in Cave Hill Cemetery, by a very large concourse of people. Eight ministers were pallbearers.

THE secret is out. The "anti-Grant movement" is managed by Mr. George Wilkes, of the *Spirit of the Times*, which bears his name. Who besides him belongs to the "anti-Grant party" is not yet known. He is only one who has had the courage to make the expression. In the last number of his paper Wilkes issues a proclamation, concluding as follows: "I may add that it is very possible that the Democratic party will hold a convention of some sort between now and February, in which it will enunciate the one-term principle along with the Reform Republicans. But this will be used to develop their detailed line of b attle. All the while during this fierce contest the Democracy will bear an attitude of armed observation, operating mainly as an armed reserve, free from all conditions, but prepared to act with with wisdom and with vigor."

It is said that the labor question is likely to be introduced into Congress during the present session. It is to be hoped the statement is incorrect. In all probability the matter would be complicated rather than elucidated, by making a Congressional bone of contention. Legislation which may fix the rate of wages for those in the government employment cannot be extended to include all labor. The price of a day's work is affected by causes beyond the reach of legislation, just as are the prices of merchandise, and any attempt to fix these by law only makes confusion without benefiting employees of employed.

If the growth of taxation is a criterion of the growth of a town, Toledo is doing well. The decennial appraisement raised the valuation of her real estate from $6,448,700 to $10,564,910, on which the estate for local purposes is 29 mills, and rate of taxation for all purposes 37.9 mills. Besides, large expenses for improvements, which in Cincinnati are paid out of the general fund, are in Toledo assessed upon the property improved. Toledo leads all the Ohio cities in the rate of taxation except Sandusky, which levies the year 25.1 mills for local purposes.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER, at his own request, was relieved from the chairmanship of the Committee of Privileges and Elections.

A petition was presented and referred, asking a repeal of the duty on salt.

The House general amnesty bill was reported from the committee, and passage recommended.

Mr. SUMNER introduced his bill to abolish the Internal Revenue Commissionership, and asked its reference to the Finance Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN doubted the power of the Senate to originate bills of this character.

Mr. SUMNER claimed that the Senate had power as it was a bill reducing, not raising taxes. The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MORTON presented a joint resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the third Monday in May. Laid over.

Mr. CONKLING moved the consideration of the resolution directing the Military Committee to inquire into the defalcation of Paymaster Hodge.

Mr. TRUMBULL suggested better action on his concurrent resolution appointing a special committee on retrenchment and civil service reform.

Mr. WILSON favored Mr. Trumbull's proposition.

Mr. LOGAN argued that the Committee on Finance should investigate the Hodge case.

Mr. RAMSAY introduced a bill to establish the Territory of Jibway, and provide a temporary government there. The proposed Territory lies between the 46th and 49th parallels, extending from Minnesota to Montana.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill for refunding taxes on dividends, interest and profits earned or added to surplus, named in section 15 of the act of July 4th, 1870, during the last five months.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill providing for the punishment of contumacious witnesses before Committees of the two Houses. No witness is privileged to refuse to testify or to produce a paper on the ground of criminating himself. No testimony of a witness shall be used in any criminal proceeding against him, except in prosecution for forgery in such testimony.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to substitute his resolution for Mr. Conkling's, and read from the report of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment on the abuses in the New York Custom house, to show the necessity for the revival of that Committee; that the salaries of supernumerary weighers alone amounted to $6,760 a year; that by the warehousing system in use, importers were robbed of immense sums annually, and that a great many other kinds of plundering were going on in the name of the Government. It was generally believed throughout the country that the patronage of the Government was used for mere partisan purposes, or worse, in many cases for personal purposes; and the time had come when it was necessary to investigate in every department of the Government whether these things were as charged, to expose them if they were so, and if not, to set the public mind at rest by the statement of the truth. In olden times removals from subordinate Government offices were of rare occurrence. There were only nine removals during the eight years of Washington's administration, and only ten during that of the elder Adams. Even Jefferson, who, when he came into power, found the offices filled with his political adversaries, removed only thirty-nine persons during his two terms. Madison removed but five in his eight years; Monroe only nine, and John Q. Adams only two. In close days there were appointed to office for their fidelity to the Constitution, their ability and integrity, and not for mere partisan reasons. Jackson, however, made a great many removals, and introduced the spoils doctrine, which has ever since been poisoning the purity of the civil service. Party organization was necessary and proper, and when a party came into power, it was proper to select for all the offices requiring the exercise of discretion persons in harmony with itself. It came to be a case of filling subordinate and merely ministerial offices, the question should not be with reference to their conscientious, but almost their fitness to perform the duties of the office and their integrity. He (Mr. Trumbull) did not believe in the Ballot-box stuffers and power of the Government for the purpose of perpetuating power, but for the purpose of promoting measures best for the interests of the whole country, and therefore he was in favor of filling the ordinate Government offices with the most upright and capable men who could be found to take them, instead of with those who were not. Of late years, however, appointment to office under the Government had become not merely a party matter, but in a great many instances a personal matter. Every Senator knew that the principal grounds upon which office was sought or solicited now were that the applicant was poor or unwell, or had been unfortunate in business, and want of the Government to give him an office by which he could retrieve his fortunes or else upon the ground that he had been very influential at some election. In this connection Mr. Trumbull read affidavits and letters to enforce payment from public officers and economy in the department, and the accountability of its officers; whether unnecessary offices exist, and what reduction or increase of pay be judicious economy, and to investigate specially, with full power to send for papers, &c., in the recent defalcations.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the concurrent resolution for adjournment on December 21 to January 8 was adopted.

Mr. WOOD asked leave to offer a resolution that, the Republicans having a large majority in Congress, the President's message be referred to the immediate reduction of direct taxation and import duties to a strictly revenue standard; for a reduction of the expenses of all the Departments; for the abolition of sinecure offices, and the collection of revenue by Collectors and Assessors, to secure to the people of the States all rights originally possessed under the Constitution; to abolish paper money and resume specie payment; to reduce the army to a peace footing, and abolish the present system of military officers in civil duties; to provide against the retention of large sums in the Treasury; to prevent the purchase and sale of the public gold at the option of the Secretary; to subject the President and Cabinet to the authority of law the same as other citizens; to restore to the Southern States and people equal rights with other people of the Union; to revive American commerce, restore American credit, reinaugurate republican simplicity in the administration of public affairs, and develop the agricultural, mineral, navigation and commercial interests of the country.

Mr. DAWES thought the resolution should go to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WOOD—If the gentlemen objected, he moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. MAYNARD wanted to know if Mr. Wood intended to press a vote without debate.

Mr. WOOD proposed to have a fair, square, honest vote, and not put it in the power of the gentleman and his friends to smother the resolution in committee.

Mr. WOOD moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. MAYNARD raised the point of order that the resolution was not germane to the legislative proceedings of the House—not within our jurisdiction to say what the Republican party ought to do.

The SPEAKER said the question of propriety must be settled by the House.

The motion to suspend the rules was lost, 77 to 106.

Mr. RANDALL said the first part of the resolution was heresy to Pennsylvania, and therefore he and his colleagues generally voted against it; but the rest was sound Democratic doctrine.

On motion of Mr. KELLEY, the Secretary of the Treasury was asked for information as to the number of employees in the Internal Revenue office on March 1st, 1869, and December 1st, 1871; what number of temporary employees between those dates, and the total amount of salaries paid each year for salaries, expenses, &c.

Mr. GARFIELD reported a bill appropriating $150,000 to supply deficiences in taking the ninth census. Passed.

Mr. CAMPBELL asked leave to offer a concurrent resolution requesting the President to cause negotiations with Great Britain and Mexico, with a view to ascertain the conditions on which they would consent to the annexation of their possessions on this continent to the United States.

Mr. BANKS thought there would be no objection to its reference to the Foreign Affairs Committee, but

Mr. BINGHAM objected, and the resolution was not received.

The House spent an hour in Committee of the Whole, Mr. BUFFINGTON in the Chair, on the appropriation bill, without any special progress.

Mr. COX asked leave to offer a resolution of inquiry as to the best plan for an international copyright law or treaty.

Mr. KELLEY objected.

Mr. COX moved to suspend the rules. Without a vote the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 11, 1871.

DROPS IN THE BUCKET.

A Committee of the Chamber of Commerce will soon memoralize Congress asking to be allowed to purchase the site of the old postoffice for $200,000.

John Petuit and Izzy Lazarus were convicted of illegal registration, and sentenced respectively to two and a half and one year in the State prison.

The Board of Apportionment are authorized to issue $600,000 Croton Water Stock. Richard A. Storrs, ex-Deputy Controller, has been appointed Secretary of the Board, *vice* Cornelius Corson, resigned.

It is reported that leading reformers have a full understanding with Mayor Hall as to his future official action.

There have been twenty new cases and three deaths from small-pox since Saturday.

The trial of Miner, the counterfeiter is progressing in the United States Circuit Court.

The jury approached in the black Friday case revised the report of their oral statements to-day, and the case was sent to the grand jury.

It appears that Samuel Wallace, arrested as a swindler, was a Colonel in Sherman's army and is held on a charge of altering a forged check.

The trial of Mrs. Burns, the abortionist, was begun to-day.

The second trial of the widow of Deputy Sheriff Madden, of Brooklyn, for the recovery of damages for his death on the steamer Westfield, has commenced.

Arrived, the steamships Columbia, from Glasgow, and Atlantic, from Liverpool.

MEETING OF INTERNATIONALISTS.

A stormy meeting of Internationalists was held this evening, at which a resolution was adopted to parade next Sunday, despite the police order forbidding it. A committee of two was appointed to wait upon Governor Hoffman and request him to revoke his police order and afford the Internationals State protection. It was also resolved to notify the Superintendent of Police of their intention to march through the streets next Sabbath.

STATE NEWS.

Daniel Stahl, of Pinefield, Franklin county, was kicked in the stomach by a horse, a few days ago, causing his death.

The small-pox is said to be abating in Johnstown.

A child of P. N. Strasbaugh, of Jackson township, York county, fell into a tub of hot water Friday week, and was so badly scalded that it died the next day.

Mr. Thos. Koonz and wife, who reside in Loretto, woke up one morning last week and found their infant, some three months old, lying dead in the bed between them.

Hon. J. K. Donley was married last week, and ta in Philadelphia on his wedding trip.

A three-year-old son of Joseph A. Sigler, of Lineville, Crawford county, set fire to his clothes while playing in his father's store on the 8th inst., and was burned to death.

J. H. Patrick, of the Clarion *Republican*, has taken Mr. W. T. Alexander, a practical printer, into partnership with him in the publication of that paper.

A census was found near Pittsburgh, on the ice on the river, which contained the letters lately stolen from the Postoffice in that place.

The Grand Jury of Dauphin county have returned the unfinished soldiers' monument in Harrisburg as a nuisance.

A nineteen-year-old dog is one of the wonders of North Coventry, Chester county. It is a full-blooded Spanish pointer.

The Indiana *Progress* vouches for the following: On Saturday, the 4th of November, Harry, son of Mr. H. Fleming, of West Wheatfield township, was kicked by a mule over the left eye, and had both the bone above the eye and breaking the brain sac. During the night a quantity of the brain run out, Drs. Norris and Smith, of Saltsburg, were called, they dressed the wound, and in ten days the boy was running about. The kicking had hardly ceased, and the most singular part of the story is that the kick has not affected the boy's mental powers.

Hon. Henry D. Foster is the oldest Pennsylvania member (born in 1812), and Hon. Wm. McClelland (born in 1842) the youngest of the National House of Representatives.

A gloomy view is generally taken of the coal business in Schuylkill county. The Scranton *Republican* says a very large number of the collieries in that region are now idle, not because of any serious trouble between the operators and their men, but because there are no orders for coal. It is stated by those who should know, that many collieries operating in that region will soon have to stop, and operations be almost, if not entirely suspended, unless there should be no orders at this season of the year, can only be accounted for on the hypothesis that there is sufficient coal in the markets to meet all demands, even at the present low prices. Such being the case, it is argued, that the production of coal has been in excess of the demand. The fact that the production has been diminished during the present year thus far is more than a million tons ahead of last year, as the tonnage on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad alone, to the end of this increase, another cause of the present stagnation in trade, is found in that fearful spirit of speculation, a terrible disease, which has swept over the greater portion of the country, and which has left many operators who are now hunting at work for any length of time after orders for their production cease.

Joseph Kister, of Goldsboro, York county, was thrown from his buggy recently, and died the next day from the effects of his injuries.

C. P. Ramsdell, formerly editor of the *Venango Citizen*, and who represented his county in the Assembly for two years in 1869-70, died in the insane house of the Virginia Legislature from Surrey county, Virginia, on the 6th instant.

Among the public improvements in Greenville is a substantial lock-up with four cells, the latter lined throughout with boiler iron.

OHIO NEWS.

Mrs. Margaret S. Milligan died in Chillicothe on the 1st inst., in her 94th year. She was a native of Kentucky, and removed to the present site of Chillicothe in 1777, when there was not a single building there. Her first husband, Capt. Gilgore, was killed in the war of 1812.

The Tuscarawas *Chronicle* says: On last Tuesday night a man named Adam Bair, while in a state of intoxication, laid down on the track of the railroad bridge across Big Stillwater, and lay there all night. The next morning he was discovered in a badly frozen condition. He was conveyed to Jones's saloon, and the proper remedies applied and is now fast recovering. It was at first supposed that he was so badly frozen as to require amputation, and perhaps cause the amputation of his feet, but such will not be the case. When will people learn to let whisky alone.

The Bellaire *Independent* thus speaks of the mail mill established there about four years ago: Starting with a capacity of one hundred tons per day for finance, and twenty-four nail machines, with a capacity of 1,200 kegs per week, they have increased to fourteen bolting, three heating, and forty-two nail machines, with a capacity of 2,500 kegs per week. They expect during the winter to build eight more machines, and two more bolting furnaces, increasing the capacity of their work to 3,500 kegs per week. We understand that the Company also contemplates building at no very distant day, a "blast furnace" to furnish their own "Pig" metal; the land owned by them lying on each side of the Indian run west of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, being very desirably situated for such purpose. These works employ from 125 to 150 hands, and their pay roll is nearly $3,000 per week.

The tax rates in various cities and towns in this State are thus stated: Columbus, $2 73; Cincinnati, $2 26; Portsmouth, $3 00; Chillicothe, $2 58¾; Lancaster, $2 49; Zanesville, $2 35; Steubenville, $2 14; Bucyrus, $3 00; Galion, $3 49; Crestline, $2 60; Frenont, $3 80; Tiffin, $3 00; Akron, $2 70; Circleville, $2 00; Logan $2 22; Jackson, $2 80; New Lexington, $2 46; Somerset, $2 50.

The Cleveland *Herald* lately appeared in a new dress, which greatly adds to its appearance. The *Herald* is one of the best newspapers in Ohio.

The Masonic Hall Association, of Cincinnati will open an exhibition of inventions at the Central Rink, in Cleveland, on the 21st inst. It is expected that inventors and mechanics from every State in the Union will exhibit many new and very valuable inventions, some from abroad, be open to inspection. Among the novelties announced is a perpetual clock, moved by electricity collected in the earth; a shoe-pegging machine, capable of pegging better than by hand, one of the best judges of men's shoes per hour; a model of the Mont Cenis tunneling machine; an automatic organ which speaks English, French and German, and laughs; a model of the U. S. Senate, and others equally interesting. Pittsburgh should be well represented.

A little son of Louis Delp, of Canton, fell into a tub of hot water a few days since, and was so badly scalded that he died the next day.

There is much excitement about coal being found in Lordstown, and speculators and miners are fierce to secure leases.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Dewalt are the oldest residents of Canton.

A son of Philip Weaver, near Florida, Henry county, was attacked by a buck, which his father had just bought, and butted to death. Several of his ribs were broken and his skull cracked.

An idiotic girl, a member of the James F. Duncan family, of Steubenville, was burned to death on Thursday evening last. She was lying in bed in an upper room of the house, when a spark from the stove set fire to the bed clothing, and when assistance reached the poor girl, she was writhing in the agonies of a terrible death.

The Ohio State debt has been reduced this year $735,115. The whole debt is now $8,995,029, of which $49,515 bears no interest, holders being notified that the State is ready to pay.

Dayton had a heroine. Her affianced husband had the small-pox, and she nursed him through it. Upon his recovery they were married. Soon after she was taken sick, being contracted the disease from him, and this week she died.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Hawkins, of Akron, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on Sunday, giving Day, and at the same time their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Codding, celebrated their silver wedding.

Meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association.

A meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association will be held at Syracuse, New York, December 20, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. The principal objects of the meeting will be to take into consideration the present state of the wool interests of the country—the effect produced on those interests by the new tariff and woolen tariff of 1867, and the proper means to counteract the same, and by organizing to procure the repeal of that law in the ensuing session of Congress. It is hoped the State Wool Growers' Associations and all those members of the National Association—will be well represented in the meeting. The invitation to attend is also extended to all wool growers, wool manufacturers, and other persons interested in those industries, of whatever State they may be residents, who are favorable to the objects of the meeting. Gentlemen from other States besides New York, are requested to report themselves on their arrival, to the Secretary, at the Syracuse House.

MR. WM. H. ORTON, President of the Western Union Telegraph Line, says that, under the existing laws, Congress can, at any time, take full possession of the various telegraph companies of the country. He stated that the Government, if it wished to carry out the proposed scheme of a Postal Telegraph Department, has now only to appoint appraisers and go on with the work of closing up the affairs of the present companies; but Mr. Orton is vigorous in his protest against the entire idea, as a plan that will be unjust to the telegraph companies and unprofitable to the nation.

Alexis is expected to visit Milwaukee, and preparations are to be made for his reception and entertainment.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Akerman to Resign This Week.

Tax on Commercial Travelers Unconstitutional.

Sickles Not to Return to Madrid.

Revival of the Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. Sumner's Revenue Reform Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11, 1871.

Akerman to Resign.

It is given out to-night, by those supposed to be posted, that Akerman will retire during the present week, and that Williams, of Oregon, fully expects to succeed him. So certain is the latter of the change that he is taking steps to leave the House in view of entering the Cabinet.

Remission of Tonnage Tax.

The Ways and Means committee will soon report favorably upon Mr. Lynch's bill for remitting and refunding tonnage tax on vessels, and will add an amendment providing for the abolition of the income tax, and removing taxes on many small manufactures.

Opinion on the Legal Tender Question.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are now engaged upon a formal opinion upon the legal tender question. Five or six separate opinions are expected.

The Georgia Senatorship

Is to be considered at once by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The credentials of the last elected, Mr. Norwood, were referred to it to-day. The Blodgett case is also before it.

Amendments to the Constitution.

Some half dozen members to-day introduced amendments to the Constitution.

Tax on Commercial Travelers Unconstitutional.

In Supreme Court to-day a unanimous decision was rendered that the laws by which taxes are levied in some of the States upon commercial travelers are unconstitutional, being opposed to the clause which declares that the citizens of each State shall possess all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States.

Sickles not to Return to Madrid.

While the return of Gen. Sickles from Madrid is in no sense a recall, the Administration being entirely satisfied with his course, it is not expected here that he will return, but that he will remain to take an active part in the political campaign next summer.

The Amnesty Bill.

It is now considered that no amnesty bill will be considered before the holidays. In view of the recent action of the Southern investigating committee, and also the opinions elicited in the discussion at the recent meeting of the House Judiciary Committee, it is considered that when this measure is once taken up, there will be but little opposition to its passage.

Contested Election Cases.

The Committee on Elections have agreed to take up the contested election case in Connor's District on Thursday next. It is expected that the Texas cases will be disposed of the present week.

State Department Bills.

Mr. Banks offered five bills in the House to-day, which were prepared at the State Department. Two provide for carrying into effect that part of the Washington treaty relating to fisheries and canals; one to more effectually enforce the Fourteenth amendment, and the balance for appropriations to pay the Joint High Commission. The latter calls for sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars, and also contains provision for another appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to meet the expenses of various future commissions, to be appointed under the treaty.

Another Deficiency.

Mr. Poland, of the Kin Klux Committee, to-day asked for the forty thousand dollars deficiency to meet the expenses exceeding the former appropriation.

Revival of the Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. Trumbull's resolution providing for a revival of the Joint Select Retrenchment Committee met with considerable opposition to-day. Conkling's resolution, for which he claimed priority in point of time and precedence in point of importance, provided for the investigation of the Hodge defalcation, whereas the one offered by Trumbull goes to the short comings of all officials connected with the civil service. Conkling was opposed to a special committee on principle, and intimated that the standing committees could dispose of all cases of the present class. Finally, after considerable debate, Mr. Trumbull tacked his bill to Conkling's as an amendment, and when the Senate went into executive session both were pending.

Sumner's Revenue Reform Bill.

Mr. Sumner got in his revenue reform bill to-day, and moved its reference to the Finance Committee, with the remark that with the proposed reduction of taxation there should be a corresponding reduction of the expensive machinery through which the taxes are collected. Mr. Sherman, as chairman of the Finance Committee, and who knows by experience how jealous the House is of what it assumes to be constitutional rights, in claiming exclusive original jurisdiction of all measures affecting the public revenues, did not exactly object to having this bill referred to his committee, but endeavored to show that such reference would merely be so much labor lost. The Senate, however, passed Mr. Sumner's resolution of reference.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11, 1871.

SURVEY OF THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a request, has sent to the Senate all the reports in his department relative to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, but makes no recommendation.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Alfred E. Shannon, of Nevada, Register of the Land Office at Austin, Nevada; John L. Routt, of Virginia, Postmaster at Portsmouth; Orlando Letcher, Postmaster at Bryan, Ohio; John R. McBride, Superintendent of United States assay office at Boise City, Idaho; Robert P. Andrews, Melter and Refiner, Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada; Sheldon Wilders, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third district of Tennessee; Dr. Risley, of Nevada, agent for the Indians of the Upper Platte agency.

A CURIOUS CASE OF FORGERY

Has just come to light, wherein Judge Lewis, Territorial Judge of Idaho, was deprived of his office. Several months ago Judge Lewis's resignation was received at the Attorney General's office, and after a new appointment was accepted. A successor was appointed by the President and confirmed by the senate at the last session. The news of the confirmation of his successor was received by Judge Lewis Thursday evening last. She was lying in bed in an upper room of the house, when a spark from the stove set fire to the bed clothing, and when assistance reached the poor girl, she was writhing in the agonies of a terrible death.

The Ohio State debt has been reduced this year $735,115. The whole debt is now $8,995,029, of which $49,515 bears no interest, holders being notified that the State is ready to pay.

Dayton had a heroine. Her affianced husband had the small-pox, and she nursed him through it. Upon his recovery they were married. Soon after she was taken sick, being contracted the disease from him, and this week she died.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Hawkins, of Akron, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on Sunday, giving Day, and at the same time their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Codding, celebrated their silver wedding.

Meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association.

A meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association will be held at Syracuse, New York, December 20, 1871, at 10 o'clock M. The principal objects of the meeting will be to take into consideration the present state of the wool interests of the country—the effect produced on those interests by the new tariff and woolen tariff of 1867, and the proper means to counteract the same, and by organizing to procure the repeal of that law in the ensuing session of Congress. It is hoped the State Wool Growers' Associations and all those members of the National Association—will be well represented in the meeting. The invitation to attend is also extended to all wool growers, wool manufacturers, and other persons interested in those industries, of whatever State they may be residents, who are favorable to the objects of the meeting. Gentlemen from other States besides New York, are requested to report themselves on their arrival, to the Secretary, at the Syracuse House.

MR. WM. H. ORTON, President of the Western Union Telegraph Line, says that, under the existing laws, Congress can, at any time, take full possession of the various telegraph companies of the country. He stated that the Government, if it wished to carry out the proposed scheme of a Postal Telegraph Department, has now only to appoint appraisers and go on with the work of closing up the affairs of the present companies; but Mr. Orton is vigorous in his protest against the entire idea, as a plan that will be unjust to the telegraph companies and unprofitable to the nation.

The discovery has been made that several of the cast iron cylinders sustaining the new high bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha have been badly cracked by frost between high and low water marks.

THE TWO PRINCES.

Singular Resemblance Between the Illness of Prince Albert and of the Prince of Wales.

The fact that the illness of the Prince of Wales has so strikingly resembled that which resulted in the death of his father, Prince Albert, lends renewed interest to the following account, taken from the London *Times* of December, 1861, of the sickness and death of "the blameless Prince." "The Prince was taken ill about the 1st of December. Symptoms of fever, accompanied by a general indisposition, made their appearance. For some days the complaint was not considered to be serious, but from the 7th the medical men in attendance and the persons about the court began to feel anxious. It was not until the 11th, when the fever gained head and the patient was much weakened, that the first bulletin was issued. Even then it was stated that the symptoms were not unfavorable. It is said that the death of the King of Portugal had an unfortunate influence over him during his illness, and possibly assisted the progress of the malady. On the 11th he is said to have expressed a belief that he should not recover. No material change took place on the 12th, and on the 13th the Queen took a drive with no idea of danger. When she returned, the patient's extremities were already cold, and from that time he was in the greatest danger. On that evening he was not expected to survive the night. On Saturday forenoon, the 14th, there was a rally, which so often precedes dissolution, but it gave great hopes to the physicians. At 4 P. M. a relapse took place, and the Prince, who from the previous Friday had been sustained by stimulants, began to sink gradually. Congestion of the lungs, the result of complete exhaustion, set in. The Prince's breathing became continually shorter and feebler and he expired without pain at a few minutes before 11 o'clock. He was sensible to the last moment.

THOSE OIL SUITS.

The Nature of the Contracts—One of the Arbitrators Dissents from the Awards.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL mention was made of the awards in favor of Mr. Bonsall, the plaintiff, in four more of the suits brought by him against certain oil dealers. It should have been stated that Thomas Ewing, Esq., one of the arbitrators, dissented from the finding of the others, believing that the "call contracts" sued on were wagering contracts, and consequently illegal. It is claimed that there is a material difference between "call contracts" and "buyer's option." In the latter, both parties are bound, on the face of the contract—the one to sell and the other to buy the oil at a certain price between specified dates. The contract is called "a buyer's option" because the buyer has the option to call for the oil, to be delivered at the price named, at any time within the period named in the contract, which is agreed to by both parties in duplicate, each party having a copy.

The "call contract" differs from the above in this, that it is a conditional contract, under which the buyer may not call for the oil at all. In other words, a device whereby in effect bets can be made on the course of the market without coming into actual purchase. The following is a copy of what is known as a "call contract":

PITTSBURGH, November 17, 1871.

For and in consideration of the sum of $1,000 to us in hand, paid by ——, Esq., receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, we hereby bind and obligate ourselves to deliver to said Sterling Bonsall, or his assigns, should he or they call upon us so to do, at any time from January 1st to May 30th, 1871, inclusive, one thousand barrels of good green merchantable crude petroleum, forty gallons to the barrel, forty to forty-two and a half degrees, at a temperate of sixty degrees Fahrenheit, either into the tanks of the bulk boats, at or near Pittsburgh, if delivered by the Allegheny Valley Railroad or Western Pennsylvania Railroad, buyers may designate in writing what boat they want, the name of the said road, or any good landing on the Allegheny river, near Pittsburgh, if delivered by bulk boats. If said oil be called for this call becomes a contract, but on days' notice shall be given as before delivery, and said Sterling Bonsal, or his assigns, hereby agree to receive and pay for same cash on delivery, at the rate of ten and one-half dollars per gallon in lots as ganged and delivered.

——— ALEXANDER & LERCH.

In all the cases in which Mr. Thomas Ewing was an arbitrator, including cases of Wm. Gilmore and Byers & Co., and several others, he refused to sign the award, on the ground that the call contracts used on either side were wagering, and not collected to be delivered. All the cases in which awards were filed, were appealed.

THE HAY-HUMBERT CONTEST.

Mr. Coffin Refuses to Answer Questions—The Court Says He Must Answer.

A gloomy view is generally taken of the coal business in Schuylkill county. The Scranton *Republican* says a very large number of the collieries in that region are now idle, not because of any serious trouble between the operators and their men, but because there are no orders for coal. It is stated by those who should know, that many collieries operating in that region will soon have to stop, and operations be almost, if not entirely suspended, unless there should be no orders at this season of the year, can only be accounted for on the hypothesis that there is sufficient coal in the markets to meet all demands, even at the present low prices. Such being the case, it is argued, that the production of coal has been in excess of the demand. The fact that the production has been diminished during the present year thus far is more than a million tons ahead of last year, as the tonnage on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad alone, to the end of this increase, another cause of the present stagnation in trade, is found in that fearful spirit of speculation, a terrible disease, which has swept over the greater portion of the country, and which has left many operators who are now hunting at work for any length of time after orders for their production cease.

Joseph Kister, of Goldsboro, York county, was thrown from his buggy recently, and died the next day from the effects of his injuries.

C. P

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1871.

THE *Post* continues to shout for Col. Scott for President. Does it know what the great Railroad King himself thinks of it, and what is his opinion of the possibility of defeating Gen. GRANT? Furthermore, is he not for Gen. GRANT himself? It would be awkward enough if it should turn out that the *Post's* candidate is a GRANT man. Can it pretend that he is not?

THE "passive policy" is losing ground among the Democrats. The *World* has pronounced against it, and some who at first favored it have taken a sober second thought and now express a preference for being killed to committing suicide. About the certainty of death, politically, there is no difference of opinion, the question being only as to the manner. The melancholy privilege is freely accorded.

REFERRING to the views of some one else on the present condition of the Democratic party, and what is necessary for the future, the *Post* indirectly suggests that the Gatta Perchaists drop the title of Democrats, and take up that of the "Continental party." It will make no difference in the result, neighbor. The people don't care a "continental" for names, and would as lief, at the ensuing election, give the party its quietus under that designation as under any other.

A BERLIN letter from an intelligent source says it is impossible to conceal the apprehension that a French *coup d' etat* of some kind may upset things in a financial sense at any moment. THIERS is regarded with distrust, if for no other reason on account of his great age. No extreme or contradiction in his course need excite surprise. To this cause, no doubt, not a small part of the peculiarities and inconsistencies which, with all his vigor and statesmanship, have of late characterized him, is to be assigned. It is not to be disguised that French affairs are exciting a peculiar interest at the principal capitals, where the general belief appears to be that great changes, even the landing of the fugitive Emperor on French soil, should create no surprise.

IT is understood that application is about to be made to Congress for an appropriation for the help of those schools of the South which are engaged in the work of training colored teachers. The grounds for this request are that there are only about a hundred and fifty thousand colored people in the various day and night schools throughout the former Slave States, which, reckoning the average duration of their school life at two years, would give seventy-five thousand new pupils every year; whereas the natural increase of the colored people in those States is itself nearly or quite equal to this number, whence the mass of ignorance is not diminished. It is said that there are as many colored people to-day who cannot read as there were ten years ago, and that six hundred thousand colored voters will next year go to the polls and vote for President, who cannot spell out the printed ballots they cast. This is held to be neither safe for the country nor just to the negroes themselves; since, if facilities were afforded, their school attendance would be increased tenfold. The movement is the joint work of the Methodist Educational Convention, and of the Council of the Congregational Churches, and is to be pushed with vigor.

IF Congress did not persistently ignore many other questions of real importance, its persistent disregard of the urgent and repeated recommendation that the franking privilege be abolished might excite some surprise. We are glad that Postmaster General CRESWELL has renewed the recommendation in his last report. Based as the recommendation is on the experience of many years and a clear sense of the public good, Congress will be watched with more than usual vigilance by the country, for it is not difficult to perceive that more than usual interest is taken in the question. The original objects of the franking privilege have been monstrously perverted, and under the abuse of it thousands of tons of nearly every description of what is styled "mail matter," and which was never intended it should be sent free, are transported annually at public expense. At the last session the bill abolishing the privilege was set aside on some frivolous pretext. The reason why there is this disinclination to remedy the abuse is manifest. Congressmen are disinclined to part with that which is to them of great personal advantage, no matter what it costs the country. But public opinion is becoming concentrated, and it will be more than the average stupidity or contempt, whichever it is, even in that quarter, to much longer withstand the pressure. We entertain a pretty lively hope that the franking privilege will be swept away at the present session.

A VERY general and active revival in the temperance movement is in progress in different States; resulting almost invariably in the adoption of a line of policy having for its object the establishment in law of the prohibitory principle, instead of the system of license. What is termed the local option measure—the giving of the people of each community the right to decide by ballot whether the sale of liquors shall be permitted among them—is said to be the policy generally preferred. The New York Methodist Convention, at its recent session, expressed itself in favor of a Constitutional Amendment holding vendors of liquors, as a beverage, and their property employed in the traffic, responsible for the evils arising therefrom, in accordance with the principle of the law now in force in Ohio. It is gratifying to observe that the opinion of the unwisdom of bringing the question into the arena of politics is on the increase. BARNUM, a life-long Temperance worker, and a shrewd observer, lately expressed the belief that the attempts of injudicious men to mix it with politics had very largely retarded the progress of the reform, and hindered the success of the objects which its advocates had in view—a conclusion, probably, pretty nearly correct.

THE probable impending death of the Prince of Wales excites considerable interest in commercial circles in this country. On Saturday a large number of the leading business men of New York sought interviews with the British Consul, and with Mr. HENRY CLEWS, the head of the authorized banking representative of the English government in the United States, to learn from them their opinions of the probable effect of the death of the Prince on the existing order of affairs in England. Mr. CLEWS, himself an Englishman, and personally in favor of Republican institutions, expresses the belief that his death would result in the immediate establishment of a Republic, which, he thinks, would be to the advantage of the people generally; since the moneyed classes have become almost insupportable in the haughtiness of their character and bearing. To their purse-proud behavior he attributes much of the bitterness and ill feeling which exist between the upper and lower ranks of society. He states as his belief that the formation of a republic would not create any perceptible reaction in affairs, but that, when the nine days excitement was over, business would continue as before, without any interruption whatever. The immediate effect of the death of the Prince upon the New York money market would of course be to send gold up considerably, while paper money would slightly decrease in value, but he holds that the event would in no wise disturb the political or commercial relations of the United States and Great Britain. On the contrary, he believes that the similarity of institutions which would then ensue would strengthen the bond of union already existing between the two countries. Per contra, the British Consul does not anticipate any change in the form of Government as the result of the Prince's death, except, possibly, the establishment of a regency; the government having, he states, taken ample precautionary measures in case of any misunderstanding between the people and their rulers.

THERE is no doubt that the general tendencies of the age are decidedly liberal, and that everywhere in monarchical countries the people are on the wax and royalty is on the wane. Nevertheless there seems no good reason to believe that, as so many journals of this country appear to think would be the case, the death of the Prince of Wales would create a sudden revolution of the British Government. Some temporary complications might possibly be produced, since the more reckless of the revolutionary agitators would unquestionably take advantage of that event to push their own schemes as far as possible toward consummation. It should, however, be remembered that the temper of the English people is very different from that of the French, and that the demise of the Prince would rally around the Queen all the conservative elements of the kingdom. We pointed out the other day that the attacks of Sir CHARLES DILKE on the Sovereign, had stimulated almost into frenzy the loyal feeling of the country; while that he himself is now conscious of the fact that he committed a grave mistake, may plainly be inferred from his answer (reported in yesterday's cable telegrams) to a deputation which presented him with an address—that he should suspend the further delivery of his lectures until he had consulted his constituents—a discreet mode of extricating himself from a very unpleasant position. In saying this we do not mean that opposition to the principle of hereditary monarchy is likely to die out. The glamour of royalty, the delusion of the divinity that doth hedge about a king, is gone never more to return, and if the young son of the Prince of Wales should live to ascend the throne, it will be under very different circumstances from those which attended the coronation of the present sovereign. In spite of this, however, and notwithstanding the fact that there is likely henceforth to be an avowed Republican party in the House of Commons, which will naturally grow with the future years, the system of monarchy itself will probably last for some time to come.

What Other Men Think About Boilers.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The proved tensile strength of good wrought iron per square inch is 61,856 pounds; deduct two-thirds for riveting and additional safety, and there remain 20,619 pounds—the standard value when in boilers.

This means that a suspended bar of inch square iron of more than 62 inches long, weighted with 1,000 pounds at each inch of its length would begin to stretch only in that part of its length, that was above the 62 inches.

A boiler of 40 inches diameter and one-fourth of an inch thick, with steam pressure of 150 pounds per square inch, is equal to a bar of about 196 inches in length weighted on every inch with 150 pounds, or a total of 18,900 pounds; while according to the standard value of iron in boilers, half-inch iron should only be required to withstand a pressure or weight of 10,309 pounds.

Allowance also has to be made for the weakening effect of the heat at the hottest exposure to the fire; seeing that a boiler is longer than its ends, and the rest point. This heat is 2,600 degrees on the outside, diminishing gradually to the temperature of the water on the inside—the mean heat of the boiler plate would be about 1,000 degrees which would greatly reduce the tensile strength of the iron.

According to the above calculation 82 pounds per square inch is the limit of safety for pressure of steam on boilers, to be reduced by a liberal allowance for heat of fire outside and encrustation inside the boiler.

Yours truly, J. F. B.

Miss Kellogg in California.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* tells the story of the non-appearance of Miss Kellogg in that city as follows:

According to the terms of her contract, the sum of $2,000 in gold was to be paid to her on the night of her first performance in her hotel, Miss Kellogg gracefully paying her own board. Armed with this contract, which necessitated an expenditure of about $11,000, Bianchi came to San Francisco and announced a season of twelve nights at the subscription at $2 50 per night—amounting to $30 each person—three times to be given each week. Bianchi's programme included Kate Moresni, a "beautiful" contralto, Signor Pietro Baccei, primo tenore, and other distinguished singers, male and female. The sale of seats for the twenty subscription nights was announced to last four days, after which seats for single operas would be disposed of at auction, and including during the sale of seats amounted to only about $8,000—not sufficient to refill the payment of $10,000 to Miss Kellogg, according to the contract. Bianchi was "weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth" among the Italian opera people, Kellogg was "expected to and afterwards did" the money, no come; consider the contract off." Bianchi had informed several of his friends of the dilemma, and at latest advices last evening the telegraph was being freely used to prevail upon Miss Kellogg to take the cash on hand, and to Postpone and look back for the balance of her money when she should reach San Francisco.

South African Diamond Fields.

Later intelligence from the South Africa diamond fields only confirms the apparently fabulous stories which have already been told concerning the prodigious value and number of the precious stones found there. One correspondent affirms that he has exported to England and America over 1,000 diamonds, of which 600 were as large as twenty-seven carats, and the smallest ten. He still retains a collection of 275, all complete octagedrons. The complete record of the prospector's vicissitudes would, doubtless, in this as well as in every similar case, include much of disappointment and disquietude, but all who go to South Africa pick up a fortune in twenty-four hours, and many are probably worse off than they would have been if they had remained at home. But the accounts would seem to indicate that a greater proportion than usual of the specimens prove to be "lucky," and the eye glistens and expands as it passes from "lots" of twenty-five, fifty and seventy-five carat diamonds which are "turned out" daily at "New Rush" and "Du Toit's Pan." At the latter place quite a town has sprung up, with a multiplicity of stores, amusements, doctors, lawyers and undertakers. There are about 10,000 miners already in the field, but no fears are felt of a superabundance if labor of a decline in the price of diamonds.

"The Bureau."

Few things that were consigned in the Chicago fire and have since reappeared, have been more gladly hailed than "*The Bureau*," the monthly periodical by that name, devoted to the cause of Protection. It is one of the ablest publications in the country, and in its peculiar sphere is exerting a most salutary influence. The energy displayed in resuming publication is in the highest degree praiseworthy. The following note from Mr. Carey is to the point:

PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1871.

Mr. D. H. Mason, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR: I have been much rejoiced to-day at seeing that *The Bureau* had not perished amid the general Chicago wreck, but was about to resume its the past, and will, I have no doubt, continue to do so in the future. It seems to me important that people interested in protection would be persuaded to give it their support. All the support it wants is that which they may do so, I remain, with great regard, yours very truly, HENRY C. CAREY.

THE *Commercial List* says "Philadelphia is aroused" and is going ahead at a gratifying rate in making improvements which for "proverbial caution" have been neglected. This caution, it says, "has long been a distinct feature of the Philadelphia merchant, has been attributed to a constitutional indolence or lack of enterprise, but that this theory is erroneous, is made sufficiently manifest from the statistical figures showing the annual increase of real estate, the multiplication of buildings and other improvements, and the rapid growth of our population and industries." Relative to the future the *List* says:

"The amount of taxation for the city during the coming year will be nearly fourteen million dollars, a large proportion of which will go to Fairmount Park and the Public buildings, neither of which are as pressing or important to the great interests of our city as the projected improvements in our river front. The several new steamship enterprises now fairly under way render it still more pressing and these efforts of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to build up our city commerce, should be met with a like liberal spirit by our municipal authorities."

THE exciting Bible War in the public school at Hunter's point, New York, was on Saturday ended by an adjustment which, it is thought, will be satisfactory to all concerned. The arrangement was made between the committee appointed by the Catholics and the commissioners. All the expelled scholars are to be received back into the school, and in future the Catholics will not oppose the reading of the Scriptures in the school, or other religious exercises. On the part of the Board of Education they agree to allow the children of Catholic parents to remain in the class-rooms during chapel exercises. The adjustment seems to have relieved every one connected with the affair, and both sides claim a victory, the Protestants in the fact that the Bible is read in school, the Catholics that they are not compelled to listen to the reading of it.

"A good name is better than riches." A shrewd but unprincipled business chap lately attended the sale of a hotel in Ohio. He hadn't a cent in his pocket, but he stood up and bid boldly, "Twenty eight thousand dollars." It was knocked down to him; and, when the question was asked, "Who is the purchaser?" this audacious scamp replied, "The Pennsylvania Railroad." Of course, he was not required to produce to put up the money from an imperial buyer like that, whereby he was able, in the course of a couple of days, to sell the whole to another party for $35,000, and clear the difference. The country is now said to be full of scamps buying hotels for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

IN a late issue the Illinois *State Zeitung* gives some interesting particulars respecting the manner in which Israelitish sufferers by the fire have been relieved by brethren of their own faith. It is estimated that Jewish business men there lost not less than twenty millions of dollars, but immediately after the catastrophe they went to work in a systematic way to provide relief for those of their brethren who had been completely burnt out. The result is, although there are fifteen thousand Jews in Chicago, not one of them is seen to apply for aid to any of the general or special relief committees of the Gentiles.

THE Italian opera at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, which was announced for this week, has been postponed; whereon the *Bulletin* remarks:

The subscriptions came in slowly, and it became quite certain that the "season" would not be financially a success. Even the great name of Miss Nilsson, to hear whom in a concert people were willing to pay four or five dollars a year or more ago, now fails to make an Italian opera attractive at much less price. The cut-look is a very bad one, and if the Academy cannot get up a good Italian company of its own, it had better try and secure an engagement with an old opera bouffe company, or give up its claim to be considered an opera house.

Let the manager try in Pittsburgh—he may do better.

"Some one," says the Washington *Republican*, "has fastened a pretty fair criticism upon the California poet, Joaquin Miller, who, in his 'Kit Carson's Ride,' makes that hero dash away on a 'bareback horse,' and afterward 'rise in his stirrups.' The criticism is not fair at all, and the 'some one' who wrote it is evidently a fool. The chief beauty of the poem is that the poet leaves to the imagination of the reader the fact that Carson stopped at the first house he came to and borrowed a saddle."

THE Pittsburgh *Morning Mail* made its appearance yesterday morning reduced in size and price, one cent a copy being the rate at which it will be published in the future. A paper in which the news is well collected and "city matters" carefully dished up, and so cheaply, ought to obtain a large circulation and prosper. If it does not it will be because the publishers are not energetic and determined.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Ladies who have just returned from abroad report that large panniers have gone entirely out of fashion, and overskirts are made short and plain. They also report that the latest style of dressing the hair is in a simple coil at the back, and the front hair smoothed above the forehead and put back plainly behind the ears.

Our countrywomen visiting Rome in the future, if they wish to enter American society, viz., the general society of resident Americans, must not wait to be called on—they must leave their cards with such resident ladies as they may wish to know. The Consul's wife also must be called on first, as well as the Ambassador's wife. This last rule is peculiar to Americans; no consul's wife of other nations requires this diplomatic ceremony, but it appears to be a *sine qua non* with ours, and little vexing social hitches may occur if this is not attended to. That the last comer is the one to notify the residents of her being in a place is a very sensible rule, for in a crowded city like Rome how is a resident to know?

One hundred and twenty millions tons of coal were taken out of the British coal fields last year, representing the exhaustion of a seam six feet thick, over an area of twenty thousand acres. It is manifest that at this rate of consumption any coal beds not practically limitless in extent must be exhausted within a term of years not difficult to compute. Even now the principal workings have been carried so far below the surface that the nation has begun to fear that the day when its coal mines shall be exhausted may not be far distant.

The enormous demand said to be made for the new drug, chloral, has been accounted for on the hypothesis that it was largely used to adulterate beer. Dr. Oscar Liebreich, the discoverer of chloral as a medical agent, has made a communication to our Berlin correspondent on this subject. He states that there is no ground whatever for supposing that the drug is employed to adulterate beer, and that the public may be at once disabused of this notion. The strong, bad taste of the drug fortunately disqualifies it for this nefarious use, and its soporific effects upon the constitution are such as to make it totally unadapted to counterfeit the qualities of genuine beer.

In certain sections of the State of New York the farmers are removing their fences, and adopting the soiling system for their stock. This is a system of feeding in which the animals are kept in the barns or stables and small enclosures adjacent to them, and fed with grass cut during the summer, instead of being allowed to run in the pastures. It is largely pursued in Europe, where there are comparatively few fences, and in view of the constantly increasing supply of timber, resulting from the destruction of our forests, its general adoption in this country would seem to be only one of time.

A reporter who has looked into the workings of a great New York hotel, gives the following account of what becomes of the scraps: The untouched portions are sent into the kitchen to be warmed over for the servants' table. The remnants are collected and sold to a man who arranges them and retails them to poor people, who come into his shop to buy ten or fifteen cents' worth at a time. Nothing is wasted. The "dish water" is collected in a vat, and the oil on the top skimmed off, saved and purified till it is as white as leaf-lard.

News comes from Jamaica that representatives from Guatemala, San Salvador, and Honduras will meet at Aspinwall, during the present month, for the purpose of forming a Central American Confederation. The wonderful resources of those tropic States have hardly commenced developing, and any arrangement which gives firmness to their position, and a voice in the national councils of the world, will be of great advantage, not only to them but to us.

Letters patent have recently been granted for the invention of an improved railroad car for the transportation of grain. By this invention the grain is discharged in from three to thirty minutes, a great saving in time over the present process. One man can attend to the unloading of ten cars, and discharge their contents as quickly as four men can unload one of the cars now used to carry grain.

It is said that a firm in London is now constructing the most economical steam engines in the world. For their mill engines these manufacturers guarantee a consumption of less than two pounds of coal per horse power per hour, and they claim that in some cases these engines in practice have brought the figure as low as one pound of coal per horse-power per hour. To realize the importance of this improvement, it must be considered that ordinary steam engines, in many cases, burn as much as ten pounds of coal per horse power per hour.

The grave of Gen. Isaac Putnam, one of the early and immortal heroes of the revolution, whose prompt response to the call of his country, and the cold and exposure he endured in the old encampment the hour of need entitle him to a noble monument, is, it is stated, totally neglected and overrun with weeds. Has this anything to do with the alleged overwhelming ingratitude of the Republic?

Another link in Mr. Darwin's chain of evidence is regarded as supplied by the report that the recent epidemic of yellow fever in Brazil, the monkeys there were in general free to take the disease as the human residents. Other animals were exempt from contagion.

A postal convention has been concluded with Denmark, to go into effect on the first of January, the rate to be seven cents per half ounce, prepaid; unpaid, four cents additional. A postal treaty is also concluded with Ecuador, to take effect immediately, the rate of letter postage being twenty cents per half ounce.

St. Paul, Minnesota, has a fire scare. The story in a nutshell, is that the city has not paid the water company according to contract, and the company has declared the contract annulled, and dismantled the fire plugs, leaving the city at the mercy of a sweeping conflagration.

In Ulster county, New York, there lives a woman who, when four years of age, lost the use of her limbs, and has been confined to her bed for over twenty years, being now over twenty-four years old. Report has it there are no bones in her arms, that they gradually diminished and the loss of bone in fingers and toes protruding, being lined by an extension of flesh that prevents their being pared, until some three inches of the latter and between three and four inches in length. Another remarkable feature of her case is that she cannot bear the application of water, as wherever it is applied immediately sores and ulcers become inflamed and painful. Though entirely helpless, the organs of speech seem strong and clear. She can remember perfectly well when she was a sprightly little girl, able to run about and enjoy herself.

The Woman's Club of Washington City have petitioned the District Legislature to pass a law recognizing cohabitation as marriage. The ladies composing the petition will put an end to the social evil in the District. There is food for reflection in this remarkable proposition, and should it be made a law there will be some men in that city who will awake some fine morning to find that they are most fearfully and wonderfully married.

An old widow lady in Louisville, who had become fascinated with spiritualism, recently became acquainted with a female medium who gave her communication from her husband. When the widow's bill, embracing each article destroyed and its value. This done, she went to the saloon keeper who sold the liquor to her husband and demanded the amount of the bill. He saw she meant business, and "forked over" the full amount.

A better knowledge of the West is doubtless needed at the East; and such information can hardly be more effectively disseminated than by the distribution of local papers. This is the plan hit upon by the Nebraska State Board of Immigration, which subscribes for a certain number of the various county journals and sends them to the Eastern States, for the purpose of diffusing information in regard to the different sections of that State.

Old Stephen Girard is said to have made the following observations, which may be profitably pondered by young merchants everywhere: "During my long commercial experience I have noticed that no advantages result from telling one's business to others, except to create jealousy or competition when we are fortunate, and to gratify our enemies when otherwise."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In the multitude of earnest attempts we may reasonably hope that the great American novel so long expected will before long make its appearance. In the meantime let us be content, or at least as well pleased as possible with such works of the kind as are produced. "Overland," which appeared as a serial in the *Galaxy* magazine, is a strictly American novel. The characters are all of American birth, and much of the scenery described is not only American but peculiar to America. The narrative is rapid, vivid, and of absorbing interest, so that the reader who gets fairly started finds it impossible to lay down the book. The artistic merits of "Overland" may not be great, but the reader in pursuit of mere amusement will hardly be disappointed, while readers who like to have their knowledge increased and their views extended by their *fictitious* studies, may find themselves introduced to fresh aspects of American geography, geology and archæology. Sheldon & Co., New York; Weldin & Co., Wood street.

Mr. Justin McCarthy is a delightful essayist. No papers in American magazines are more certain both to please and to instruct than his contributions, and as a novelist also he rises at least above mediocrity. Though unable to admire his novels, we can easily perceive that they have all the qualities to make them popular with the most numerous class of the people who read such books, and they, besides, possess the great merit of being always free from objection on the score of morality. "Lady Judith," his last novel, for many months helped to give interest to the pages of the *Galaxy*, and is now issued in an attractive volume. The scene of the story lies on both sides of the Atlantic; though the characters are nearly all of British birth, occasion is found for detailing American or rather New York society. Sheldon & Co.; Weldin & Co., Wood street.

Sir Bulwer Lytton has written books in so many and various departments of literature, that in some of them his success seems to have been questioned, on the mere ground of its inherent improbability. The excellence of his novels admitted, the excellence of his tragedies, poems, etc., was assumed to be impossible. His long poem of King Arthur was first published many years ago, when the author was a very young man. Though admired and commended by some of the organs of criticism, it was upon the whole regarded as a failure, so far as sale was an evidence of success. In the old age of his life and fame the author has carefully revised the poem, and again appealed to the judgment of the world in its behalf. Whatever may be its defects as a work of art, it is undoubtedly a very beautiful poem; entertaining in subject and in treatment, and very highly finished in versification. Published in elegant style by Harper & Brothers; R. S. Davis & Co., 171 Liberty street.

"The Judge's Pets. Stories of a Family and its Dumb Friends. By G. Johnson. Illustrated by E. B. Bensell," is an elegant little book, apparently well adapted to interest the class of youthful readers for whom it was written. Hurd & Houghton; R. S. Davis & Co., Liberty street.

A Rolling Stone is one of George Sand's many novels. If people will read fictitious stories of doubtful moral tendency, those are, no doubt, wise who select works of genius rather than books as stupid as they are vicious. George Sand is one of the greatest living French writers, and "Rolling Stone" is one of her long objectionable productions. Osgood & Co; S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street, near Fifth avenue.

The Aurora, formerly called in popular parlance the Northern Lights, presents certain phenomena with which all are familiar, and concerning which everybody must have felt at some time not a little curiosity. The exhibition has been the subject of many theories, but it is only in very recent times that any satisfactory light has been cast upon it by the researches of physicists. In Strange Discoveries Respecting Planet and Star Light, Richard A. Proctor, B. A., F. R. A. S. gives an intelligible account of late auroral investigations by means of the spectroscope with their results. Mr. Proctor is one of the most successful popularizers of science in England. In the same brochure, sold at twenty-five cents, "Recent Solar Researches" are reported. Lee & Shepard; S. A. Clarke & Co., 119 Wood street.

"An Address before the Alumni of Dartmouth College, July 19, 1871, by Richard B. Kimball," is a sensible discourse, which contains some suggestions touching "Collegiate Education" well worthy of attention. In favor of classical study, he utters a few words of conclusive force, and as a remedy for some of the prevailing moral and intellectual evils of the time, he recommends the introduction of what he calls "a new element of education into our college proper." He would erect "a professorship of humanity." For a definition and illustration of what is meant we refer the reader to the Address, which is published by G. W. Carleton and sold by J. W. Pittock & Co., Fifth avenue. Mr. Kimball is the well known author of the "St. Leger Papers."

Lovers of music will do well to examine A Household Book of Songs; for Four Voices. Collected and arranged by Francis J. Row-man and Charles A Dana." The preface informs us that "the design of the book is to bring together within the compass of a single volume a collection of songs selected from the works of the composers of different nations that should on the one hand be of intrinsic beauty and of an elevated character, and on the other should be within the reach of any amateur of ordinary attainment." The collection is marked by great variety of style, being in the main substantial and elegant style, and seems well adapted to become "a household favorite." Appleton & Co; R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

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The Baroness Tautphoens many years ago acquired a high reputation by her works descriptive of life in Southern Germany. An English, or rather a Welsh lady, a Miss Montgomery, she married a German Baron whose name she bears, and who is, or at least was chamberlain to the King of Bavaria. Her first novel—"The Intials"—was a brilliant success, and those which followed, though inferior to the first, are still worth reading. One of the best of them is "Cyrilla, or the Mysterious Engagement." Besides the interest of the plot or story, it interests by the lively portraiture of German manners and character as observed among the upper classes by foreign eyes. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia; J. W. Pittock & Co., Fifth avenue. Other novels issued in the same style by Peterson, and on sale at the same place, are Dumas's "Louise La Vallière," George Sand's "Monsieur Antoine," Lever's "Charles O'Donaghue," and "Kate Kennedy," by Mrs. C. J. Newby.

J. R. Osgood & Co. have issued Tennyson's last poem, "The Last Tournament," in an elegant little volume. Clark & Co, 119 Wood street.

PERSONAL.

On dit that Miss Benjamin, of Cold Spring, New York, formerly a well known belle of this city, is about to make her *debut* on the stage under the patronage of Lester Wallack, Esq. Miss B. is now pursuing her studies, and is at present the guest of the Rev. J. Vaughn Lewis, rector of St. John's church.

On dit that Mrs. Lincoln Phelps, of Baltimore, will give during the season a series of "literary receptions," where the "feast of reason and the flow of soul," may be enjoyed to their utmost by all whose cultivated tastes tend in that direction. She is a most learned woman, and has always been surrounded by learning and talent, making her house a most delightful resort for the intelligent and cultured of our citizens who may be honored by Mrs. Phelps with an invitation to her gatherings.

"The king can do no wrong." It is said that when, in 1842, Sir Robert Peel was about to introduce the income tax bill, he made the remark that her Majesty, "prompted by those feelings of deep and affectionate interest in the welfare of her people which she had ever manifested, stalled to him that if Parliament should subject all incomes to a certain charge, it was her determination that her own income should be subjected to a similar burden." The promise has never been fulfilled.

The musical world of Vienna is mourning over the death of Josef Strauss, who, about a year ago, received such barbarous injuries at the hands of some drunken Prussian officers. Those who have enjoyed the Strauss concerts before miss his earnest face now and the lively music he was wont to give them. Of the survivers of the celebrated Johann Strauss are now left his son Edward, always in Vienna, and Johann whom the Russian government retains in St. Petersburg.

The spendthrift son of the Sultan of Turkey recently ran away to Tunis, and refused to return to Constantinople until his father had promised to pay his debts.

General Fleury, who was formerly the intimate friend of the ex-Emperor Napoleon, is now living in Brussels in circumstances bordering on great destitution. This personage, in his days of Imperial favor, held so many sinecures that his annual income exceeded one hundred thousand dollars, all of which he squandered.

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* calls Wendell Phillips "a sort of an American Rochefort, Gambetta and Victor Hugo rolled into one."

The story of poor Carlotta is almost as pitiful as that of Ophelia herself. Her latest mania is to imagine herself surrounded again by the Court of Mexico. This lady of her suite is made Grand Mistress of the Palace; that gentleman a Minister of State, and so on. Often when alone she places chairs around her in order, hangs dresses upon them, and asks questions and gives answers to these strange ladies of honor.

An Alabama paper publishes the following: "Married, at Hintstone, by the Rev. Windstone, Mr. Nebuchadnezzar Sandstone and Miss Wilhelmina Whetstone, both of Limestone." Look out for brimstone next.

It is proposed by the citizens of New York to present the artist, Thomas Nast, with an elegant service of silver, as an acknowlegment by the people of their gratitude for his aid in revealing and correcting official corruption.

Four young girls, from sixteen to eighteen years of age, were seen earnestly engaged in playing euchre while driving in Central Park, New York, one day last week. A handkerchief served the purpose as a card stand, and in the lap of one of the players was several fractional notes forming the pool. The girls were rioting in a fine turn-out, with the coach in livery, and a pair of trotters worth at least five thousand dollars.

Counselor Bill, the famous Indian fighter—one of the survivors of the terrible Wyoming massacre of 1862—the only adult survivor of a family of six, father, mother, uncle, aunt and two cousins, and who has been for nine years on a ceaseless search for his child sister, a captive somewhere among the tribes, is stopping in Louisville, Kentucky, awaiting the departure of a company for the far West, to which new his tireless search. He prophesies a great Indian war the coming season, and looks forward to it as his harvest time.

A very tall, thin gentleman, attired from head to foot in furs, and possessing a foreign exterior, while standing near the Carendon Hotel, New York, the other morning, found himself surrounded by quite a crowd of gazers, who evidently thought he was the Russian Duke Alexis, or one of that individual's staff. As the attentions of the crowd were becoming altogether too flattering, and overhearing some remarks which prompted him to divine the cause of the flutter, he ascended the front steps of the hotel, and, in a few "brief and appropriate remarks," explained that he was "Mr. Jones, of a commercial traveler, but would be glad to pay for the drinks. The crowd instantly dispersed in every direction.

The Marquis of Ripon, who is honorary colonel of a battalion of West Yorkshire volunteers, made a lucid and brief speech at a prize distribution in Ripon, England, a few days ago. Speaking in reply to a complimentary toast, he said that the forces of England were not kept up for the purpose of aggression or of conquest, but to maintain the honor and the independence of England. And he added, "Ay, and for the purpose of upholding—whatever may be said by some loose talkers, whose love of a little fleeting notoriety outruns alike their discretion and their good taste—for the purpose of maintaining unscathed and in honor, the throne of our beloved sovereign." The audience cheered heartily at this paragraphic hit.

Ohio Ship Canal.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* notices at considerable length the letter of George H. Thurston, Esq., President of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, on this important subject. "The commercial interests of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri," it says, "are a unit in regard to the facilities for traffic which the Ohio river is capable of supplying, and for which those States labor yearly, under the loss and inconvenience consequent upon the interrupted navigation of the Ohio, arising from its natural liability to low stages of water.

"But the controlling of the Ohio river ship canal ought to be a national enterprise. The Representatives of the States more immediately concerned, ought to settle upon the question, and determine upon a united action in Congress, and press the adoption of this boon, but practicable plan which Mr. Thurston has set forth with arguments and facts of the broad figures which cannot be gainsaid."

"We trust that this important subject will be earnestly taken up by the Representatives of Pennsylvania and the other States directly concerned in it, and that some definite action will be determined on, during the present session of Congress.

Of Mr. Thurston the *Bulletin* says:

"It is due to the gentleman who has so ably renewed the public discussion of this interesting topic, to commend the public-spirited zeal with which he has devoted a naturally quick, bright mind and energetic temperament to the service of his fellow citizens. Wherever the citizen thus comes forward in the spirit of intrinsic beauty and of an elevated character, and on the other should be within the reach of any amateur of ordinary attainment." The collection is marked by great variety of style, being in the main substantial and elegant style, and seems well adapted to become "a household favorite." Appleton & Co; R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, December 11, 1871.

Any change of programme which Secretary Boutwell sees fit to make from his monthly purchases of bonds and sales of gold is regarded with some anxiety. Lately he has been unable to buy United States Five-twenties of any class at or under the price of gold to the extent desirable in his weekly purchases, hence he gave notice last week that he would call in $200,000,000 of '62s, known as part of the Second Series. This announcement had a depressing effect on gold, sending the premium down to 109 1-2, but the rumor of the death of the Prince of Wales checked its decline, and the premium quickly advanced to 110 1-4.

It is very much doubted whether the discontinuance of the weekly purchases of bonds and sales of gold will work well. It will not be so easy for the Secretary to adjust his course to the requirements of the market. There is a large amount of coin interest that will come on the market at the close of the present month, which will keep the supply of gold pretty full. If the Secretary should call on the banks for 60 per cent. in gold of their subscription to the new loan, it will create some inconvenience to them. It was understood pretty generally that they were only to be called upon for 30 per cent., with which they are in readiness to comply. If the banks should be compelled to raise 60 per cent., they will have to go on the market and purchase gold, which would give the premium a very sharp upward turn. The generally received opinion in New York is that if any disturbance should arise in England on the demise of the Prince, it would not reflect unfavorably on our money market, but rather the reverse.

The opening day of the week has not developed any change in the local money market. It continues close and firm in rates.

—Government bonds did not sympathize with the decline in gold, but advanced in the face of the fall of the gold premium.

—Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	112⅛	112⅞	113
U. S. Bonds of 1867	110½	111	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110⅝	110⅞	110⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111⅞	111⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113⅛	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114⅛	114⅜	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114⅛	115	115
10-40s	109⅝	109⅞	109⅝
New 5s	109½	109⅝	109¾
6-20s	109⅛	109⅜	109⅜

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109½
United States 6s of 1881	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	111⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	110⅜
United States 5-20s of 1865	112⅝
United States 10-40s	109⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115⅛
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacific	

The New York *Herald* says: The weekly statement of the associated banks again proves unfavorable, owing to the heavy loss in greenbacks, the average of which is lower to the extent of $6,741,500. This very large figure gives more than ordinary force to the efforts which prevailed during the week of a locking up of legal tenders by the speculative operators on the Stock Exchange, but which are currently disproved by the subsequent features in the daily clearances of the banks. It is difficult to believe so large an amount was required by the demand for currency in the West and South; but it is possible that the loss thus occasioned was aggravated by a preparation for settlements of insurance losses at Chicago, Whatever the explanation the difference is certainly sensational.

—The following table, made up from telegrams received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 11, 1871.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.	4 P. M.
C. & H.	92½	92½	92½	92¾	92½	92½	92½
Do. Scrip	81½	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Erie	114½	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
Reading	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
Mich. Cent		98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Lake Shore	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	91	90¾	91
Illinois Cent							
Cleve. & Pitts	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾
C. & N. W.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Do. pref	89¾	89¾	89¾	90	90	90	90
Rock Island	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
St. Paul	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Do. pref	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Tol. & Wabash	63¾	63¾	64	64	64	64	64
Do. pref							
Fort Wayne			96¾	96¾	96¾		96¾
Ohio & Miss	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Chic. & Alton	117	117	117	118⅛	118	118	118
Do. pref							
Union Pacific				111¾			
N. J. Central				107¾			
Canton				70¾			
W. U. Tel	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	48	48¼	48¼
Adams Ex		56¾		56¾			
Wells-Fr.		56¾		56¾			
American Ex		56¾		56¾			
U. S. Ex		56¾		56¾			
Gold	109⅛	109	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	83½
Philadelphia and Erie	25½
Lehigh Navigation	54½
Catawissa preferred	44½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	69
Lehigh Valley Railroad	69
North Pennsylvania Railroad	69
Camden and Amboy Railroad	134
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾
Reading	57½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, December 11, 1871.

REMARKS.—To-day the weather has in a degree moderated, and many slaughter individuals predict that the rivers will "break up" in a few days, and that the ice-bound steamers, large and small, will again resume their wonted trips up and down our rivers. We do not take stock in this opinion, but hope it may turn out to be correct. With regard to the markets we have to say that flour, grain and produce generally are held more firmly, and the greatest tendency of prices is upwards. This is the natural consequence of the blockade of the river by ice, which has lessened the receipts—hence the operation of the law of supply and demand. Trade generally is dull, though some leading branches a fair demand is reported. During the coming winter months a brisk trade is not anticipated, still the regular home demand will be unusually large.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 11.—Cotton excited and higher; low middling 18½c. Flour and grain unchanged. Provisions firmer; a limited inquiry manifested. Lard oil firm at 95@95c. Eggs firm at 23c. Butter firm at 30@32c. Cheese firm at 14@15c. Pork—a speculative demand and prices higher; $13 75 cash; $14 75@15 seller January and February. Lard quiet for prime; 9½@9¾c asked for steam and kettle rendered. Bulk meats buoyant but unsettled; asking 9¾@10c; sales at 9¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 7½c; sides 9½@9¾c. Hogs active and higher at $4 30@4 50; receipts 3,000 head. Whisky dull and declined to 90c; some sales at 90c. Green meats strong at 6½@6¾c; some sales at 6¾c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, December 11, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards were twenty one cars, or about 380 head. In addition to these there were fully 180 head driven in from Washington, Greene and Butler counties, making in all some 560 head on sale this morning. The quality of the cattle on sale was mixed, the great preponderance being of the medium and lower grades. The market opened up fair for the best grades, and continued so until the close. On the medium, although it was a little slower, still the prices were fair, and among sellers we heard but little complaint. The rest comprised common grades sold at prices about the same as last week. At the time we left the yards most everything was sold.

Stockers.

The supply of cattle of this grade was rather small, hardly enough to meet the current demand. Prices were a shade higher than last week, but the market rather dull as dealers find it very hard to sell their stockers this season for farmers at prices that will justify. Farmers all lost money the last season in feeding, and the low prices they had to sell their fat cattle at has scared them off. A great many of them are not going to feed this season, and most of those that are purchasing are doing so sparingly. The dealers all say that there is no money in the trade this fall, and unless the farmers hereabouts can afford to pay prices a little better, that most of the feeding cattle will remain in the west, as owners are unwilling to sell at present prices. The following are the rates current for the different grades of cattle: For extra 1,200 to 1,250 lbs. steers, $6 75 to $7 75; prime 1,200 to 1,300 lb steers, $5 25 to $6 75; medium 1,100 to 1,200 steers, $4 75 to $5 00; common butchers' stock, $4 25 to $4 75; cows, heifers, &c., $3 50 to $4 50; bulls, $2 50 to $3 00; stockers, $3 50 to $4 00.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals as reported by Mr. A. B. McKown, Agent Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

Marke-A Bro, from Chicago	31	Cars. 2
S. Kraus, from Chicago		1
J. Shamberg, from Chicago		1
M. Varner, from Chicago		1
S. Hoffman, from Medford, Ohio		1
Greenwald & Kahn, from Medford, Ohio		2
Needy & Bro., from Newark, Ohio		2
G. Rudolph, Erie		1
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Road (prepaid)		8
HOGS.		Cars.
T. G. Daizell, from Enon, Ohio		1
Greenwald & Sons, from Orrville, Ohio		1
J. M. Snyder, from Orrville, Ohio		2
W. Barron, from Londonville		1
SHEEP.		Cars.
T. G. Daizell, from Enon, Ohio		1

Cattle Sales.

Harlewood & Blackstock sold 34 head Ohio stock at prices from $5 12 to $5 75 per 100 lbs.

Jacob Needy sold 2 loads Ohio at prices from $5 50 to $6 50 per 100 lbs; a few extra at $8 00 per 100 lbs.

Andrew & Longden sold 40 cattle from Washington county at prices from $3 75 to $5 25 per 100 lbs.

P. Hartman sold 43 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 00 to $5 15 per 100 lbs.

T. Lowenstein sold 20 head cattle from $3 75 to $4 62 per 100 lbs.

J. Shamberg sold 32 head Armstrong county sheep, at prices from $3 00 to $4 50 ₱ head.

M. Hunsee sold 160 Beaver county sheep and lambs; sheep at prices from $3 00 to $5 00 ₱ head; lambs at about same prices.

Stouffer sold 80 Butler county sheep, at prices from $2 75 to $3 00 ₱ head.

Jacob Rhudi sold 70 head prime Ohio sheep and lambs; sheep at prices from $6 00 to $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs; lambs at $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

John McCullough sold 154 head Armstrong county sheep, at prices from $2 25 to $3 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Hogs.

The supply of hogs on sale was smaller than last week, there being but few in the hands of transient feeding, and the low prices they had to sell their fat cattle at has scared them off. A great many of them are not going to feed this season, and most of those that are purchasing are doing so sparingly. The dealers all say that there is no money in the trade this fall, and unless the farmers hereabouts can afford to pay prices a little better, that most of the feeding cattle will remain in the west, as owners are unwilling to sell at present prices. The following are the rates current for the different grades of cattle: For extra 1,200 to 1,250 lbs. steers, $6 75 to $7 75; prime 1,200 to 1,300 lb steers, $5 25 to $6 75; medium 1,100 to 1,200 steers, $4 75 to $5 00; common butchers' stock, $4 25 to $4 75; cows, heifers, &c., $3 50 to $4 50; bulls, $2 50 to $3 00; stockers, $3 50 to $4 00.

F. Hector sold 125 head at prices from $4 50 to $5 10.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 12, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market continues steady with a fair local demand. Saturday's prices were scarcely maintained. Still the sales were few and some distance apart, dealers having generally transferred their operations to the oil regions.

CRUDE.

The following were the asking prices for the various deliveries: Spot 11¾c; B. O. all year 11¾c; Parker's $4 30; lower creek $4 75; Oil City $4 75 per barrel.

REFINED.

The market was firm. We did not learn of any sales then. Recently sales have been made telegraph for eastern delivery. Spot 22¾c; December 22¾c; January 22¾c; February 23c per gallon.

For latest oil dispatches, see fourth page.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, December 11.—Under the influence of the still continued corner, the market continues excited and firm. The back prices fell do not, however, attract much oil to the market, and transactions are light in consequence. To-day, however, it presents an unusually excited appearance. Following are the

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	24 @ 24½
2,500 bbls upper roads, o. to 16th inst	4 67½
5,000 bbls upper road, spot, regular gravity	24½
5,000 bbls upper road, s. o. first quarter 1872	4 10
2,000 bbls lower road, spot	4 65
5,000 bbls lower road, spot	4 65
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	4 62½
5,000 bbls lower road, s. o. 16th inst	4 75
5,000 bbls lower road, s. o. 16th inst	4 75
5,000 bbls lower road, s o all year	4 40

NEW YORK, December 11.—The offerings of both crude and refined continue very light. We quote 24c bid for refined and 12½c for crude, regular gravity, and 14c for heavy. For Philadelphia delivery there is more inquiry, at higher prices; sales 5,000 bbls refined deliverable this month at 22½c, and 3,000 bbls for February at 23c.

OIL CITY, December 11.—Market unsettled but firm, with very little doing; ordinary on lower road held at $4 75; 47 gravity, Oil City, held at $4 75.

FRANKLIN, December 11.—Market quiet but firm, with but little disposition to sell at $4 55@4 60.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 11.—Market quiet and firm at $4 70@4 75.

TITUSVILLE, December 11.—Spot $4 60@4 65 bbl for delivery of 16th.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11.—Market quiet; S. W. 22@23c; crude 12½c; cases 26c; December nominally 22@22¼c. No buyers.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

PLEASANTVILLE, December 11.—Market quiet and firm at $4 60.

OIL CITY, December 11.—Market quiet and firm at $4 70@4 75.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 11.—Market quiet and firm at $4 70; no sales.

TIDIOUTA, December 11.—Market quiet and unchanged at $4 80.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Market dull and 40 little doing; that there is no price established. We quote spot from 23½ to 24c. No sales. Crude very quiet; spot offered at 12¼c; lines offered at 12½c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11.—Refined and crude nominally 22¾c; crude 12½c; sales 3,000 bbls December at 22c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Waring & King	Vesta Oil Works	228
Parker & Thompson	Sterling Oil Works	234
W. H. Piper	Standard Oil Works	240
L. P. Tack	Standard Oil Works	74
Wm Stewart	Citizens' Oil Works	444
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	224
Wm Stewart	Brilliant Oil Works	240
J. Bushnell	Keystone Oil Works	372
H. McKelvy	Vesta Oil Works	542
H. McKelvy	Cosmos Oil Works	542

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

		Bbls.
Vesta Oil Works	770	Sterling Oil Works
Standard Oil Works	314	Citizens Oil Works
Sunbeam Oil Works	234	Brilliant Oil Works
Keystone Oil Works	302	Cosmos Oil Works
Total		3,296

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. J. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, December 9, 1871.

Forsythe Bros, 865 bbls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 568 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 744 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 150 bbls to Warden, Frew & co, Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co, 125 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Wm McKelvy & Co, 419 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & L, 52 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

J H McKee & Son, 112 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Whitmore Oil Company, 52 bbls to Tack, Bro, & Co, Philadelphia.

John Spear & co, 85 barrels to G W White, Harrisburg.

Total | 5,085

Shipments of Refined Oil East by W. V. R. R.

Ralston & Waring, 965 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 53 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Mentzer, H & Co 228 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total | 541

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Dry goods—Market steady, application to strike; Arlington 14c; Atlantic A 14c; Waltham F 46-inch brown sheetings 12½c; do 9-4 do 10c; do 10-4 do 20c; Stark A and Atlantic A do 13c; Pequot A 14c; Nevada A 11½c; Augusta 36-inch do 11c; do 38-inch do 10c; do 27-inch do 9c; Newmarket bleached and colored corset jeans 12½c; Rockport do 13c; Kearsarge satteen do 15c; Boston improved denims 12½c; Clarks do 25c; Columbian XXX and blue denims 24c; Otis C C 17½c; do BB do 20c; do AXA 22c; Pearl river brown sand lace do 23½c; Slater's Manville and Masonville paper cambrics 11c; do high colors 12c; Lonsdale bleached cambrics 16c; do unbleached 12½c; Lonsdale 4 do 21½c; Masonville muslin 17½c; Monadnock 9-4 sheetings 16c; do 10-4 do 20c; Carr's linseys 21½c; Howard do 16½c, and Union Mills 15c; Arnold 21c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11.—Flour quiet; prices well matured; Iowa and Minnesota extra family $7 00@8 25; Indiana and Ohio $7 00@8 75. Wheat steady; red $1 57@1 60; amber $1 61@1 62; white $1 65@1 70. Rye 86@87c. Corn—Old yellow 56c; new, 70c; old mixed western, 78c. Oats steady; white 54@55c; mixed 53c. Meas pork $15 25. Crude petroleum 16½c; refined 22½c. Whisky dull at $1.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11.—Beeves—Fair demand this week; sales 2,700 extra Pennsylvania and western steers at $7 75; fair to good $6 @@ 75; common $5 @@ 50c. Sheep in fair demand; sales 12,000 head at 5½@7. Hogs dull; sales 8,000 head at $6 @@ 75 per cwt.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, December 11.—Wheat steady; extra $1 59; No 1 $1 46; amber $1 41. Dressed hogs active at $6 25. Cloverseed wanted at $6 50.

COTTON MARKETS

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 11.—Cotton active and advanced; low middling 18½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 11.—Cotton higher and unsettled at 19c for low middling.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¾@110⅜.

NEW YORK, December 11—2 P. M.

GOLD.

Gold heavy at 109¾@109⅝. Loans from 5 to 7 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $20,000,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109.

MONEY.

The money market was under very stringent for stock brokers before the close of bank hours, and loans made at ⅝ of 1 per cent. The last rates were 7 gold to 1-16. It is confidently affirmed that the clique backing up have taken $10,000,000 out of the market. Their capacity it is said is $12,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government stocks were strong and higher. The Germans bought freely.

Coupons 1881	117½	5-20s, 1867	115⅞
5-20s, 1862	110¼	5-20s, 1865	109⅝
5-20s, 1864	110¼	10-40s	109⅝
5-20s, 1862	111⅛	Currency 6s	113½
5-20s, 1865, new	114		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds were steady.

Missouri 6s	88½	Virginias, old	62
Tennessees, old	65½	North Carolinas, old	35
Tennessees, new	65½	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	65½		

STOCKS.

The stock market was strong and advancing until after bank hours, when a counteraction was paid for the use of money over night. The downward reaction was about ½ to ¾ per cent. The features have been Lake Shore and Erie.

Western Union	58¾	New Jersey Central	111
Quicksilver	34½	Pittsburg	95½
Adams Express	99	do pref	97
Wells, Fargo & Co	56½	Toledo & Wabash	63¾
American Express	60½	do pref	84
U. S. Express	49½	Fort Wayne	96
Pacific Mail	48¾	Terre Haute	15
New York Central	92⅝	do pref	50
N. Y. Central Scrip	87¾	Michigan S. & N. I.	111
Erie	32⅜	do preferred	119
Erie preferred	64½	Ohio & Mississippi	42½
Harlem	122	Q. C. & A.	87½
do pref	135	Hannibal & Joseph	118
Reading	114⅝	Lake Shore	90¾
Mich Central	118	Panama	136
Cleveland & Pitts	126¾	Illinois Central	133
Northwestern com	63¾	Union Pacific	27⅝
do pref	78	7 P Bonds	103⅜
Rock Island	103	Union	91¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 11, 1871.

FLOUR—Demand fairand market firm; high grades quiet.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—In good demand.

WHEAT—Dull and drooping; No 1 spring $1 25; No 2 $1 20¾; rejected $1 00@1 06; No 3 spring, seller December, $1 20@1 20¾; seller last half $1 20¾; seller January $1 22; seller February $1 24¼@1 24½; new $1 06; prime $1 08 prime $1 09@1 10.

CORN—In fair demand but at lower rates; No 2 mixed 42½@42¾c; rejected 39½@40½c; ear 43c. At stock yards; seller January 42¾c; seller April 46¾@46¾c.

OATS—In fair demand but lower; No. 2 32¾c; rejected 29¾@30c; No 2 seller January 33c.

RYE—Firm at 65c.

BARLEY—Demand light but holders firm; No. 2 fall 62¾c; No. 3 seller March 67c; seller January 64¾ 64¾c.

SEED—Timothy in good demand and firm; seller January $13 30@13 40; February $13 70@13 75; seller March $13 90@14 00; April $14 15@14 20, closing at outside figures.

LARD—Demand good at full prices, at 8½c; seller January 8½c; February 9c; seller March 9c.

GREEN MEATS—In good request and firm; hams 6½@6¾c; shoulders 5 ¾@5¾c; round sides active, short rits 6¾@6¾c; short clear 8¾@8¾c. Meats in salt fifteen to twenty days, ⅛ to ¼ previous quotations. Beef product unchanged.

HOGS—Active and advanced; live $4 90@5 05 for common to fair; $4 10@4 70 for good to extra, closing firm; dressed $4 80@4 85.

WHISKY—Firm at 92c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Cotton active and advanced; middling uplands 20c. Flour firm; superfine western and State $5 45@5 70; common to good $5 40 @6 70; good to choice $6 60@7 10; St. Louis $6 80@9 25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull at 91c. Wheat very quiet; spring No 2 $1 32@1 36; winter red western $1 56@1 60; amber $1 62@1 65; white $1 64@1 75. Rye and barley unchanged. Corn dull, western mixed closing at 79c. Oats dull; Ohio and western 53c. Beef and pork unchanged. Coffee firm. Sugar firm. Molasses firm; New Orleans 48@56c. Rice steady. Copper premium 13¾@14c; refined 23½c. Tin—The time for it 42@46c. Pork firmer; mess $13 60@13 70; new $15 00; prime $12 00 prime mess $18 00@18 50; mess pork, January, February and March, $15 00. Beef—cut meats unchanged; middles nominally steady. Lard firm; No 1 to prime steam 9¼@9⅜c; kettle dried 9½@; December 9¼c; January 9¼c; February 10c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Beeves coming in plentifully, the 5,850 to-day making 8,670 for the week; market rather soft and 1 to 1½c easier for thin stock. Prime droves sold at full prices; common and holiday beeves of 12 cwt sold at 12c, with prime at 12¼@12½c; receipts at 10½@c; poor fattens at 10@10c; thin State and Texans at 8@9c; the average being strong at 10½c. There were nearly 1,200 Texans for the week with 1,200 from Kentucky and 700 from this State. The offerings to-day were 1,766 cars at Communipaw, 168 at One Hundredth street, and seventy-one at Weehawken. Beef is doing rather sluggish and is selling at 12c for steers and 5¾@6c for cows. Of the droves to-day, 5 cars at 12½c; 3 cars at 12c; 3 cars sold at 9c; 3 cars poor Illinois 5¾ cwt, 8½c; 55 lbs per cwt; 4 cars fat 8¾ cwt Kentucky, 11¾@12½c; 6 cars Indiana 6¾ cwt, 10c.

Sheep—26,200 for week and 7,700 to-day; Holiday stocks began to arrive; 1 car cow 150 lbs. Other sheep sold at 7¾c; car 99 lbs, 6¾c; car poor 92 lbs Kentucky, 5½c; car 75 lbs Canada, 6½c. Market strong and active.

Hogs—42,000 for the week and 12,000 to-day. They are doing better, live selling, 6 cars 6½c, 5 cars 6¾c, 3 cars, 50c; city dressed sold at 8¾@8½c; western dressed, 8¾@8½c; 1 car fancy fresh killed, 190 lbs, 8¾c, close sale.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 11.—Tobacco firm; sales of this week 1,000 hhds; low medium and fine leaf 7@12 00. Bagging dull and weak at 14½@c. Cotton steady at 18½@19c. Flour in good supply and demand; $6 50@6 50 for extra family. Grain quiet and firm; dealers paying $1 25@1 50 for choice wheat, 75@85c for mar and shelled corn, 40c for prime oats, 75c for prime rye. Hogs firm at $4 25@4 60.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 11.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged; Southern firmer; yellow 70@75c. Oats dull 50@52c. Rye steady at 96c. Meas pork steady at $14 25. Bacon quiet; shoulders 7½c; sides, clear rib, 9¼c; do clear, 9¾c. Hams sugar cured, 12c. Lard 10c. Butter unchanged. Whisky quiet at 90@91c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unchanged; amber Michigan $1 48@; No. 1 white $1 36; No 2 do $1 30¾. Corn firm; high mixed 50½c; low mixed 49¾@49½c; Michigan 50½; no grade 49¾c. Oats firm; No 1, 41c; No 2, 40c. Hogs steady at $5 20@5 25. Clover seed steady at $6 60.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 spring 92¾; No 2 $1 21. Oats in fair demand but lower; No. 2, 32c. Corn lower but in fair demand; No 2 mixed 42¾c. Rye firm; No. 1 at 72c. Barley in fair demand but a shade lower; fall No. 2 64c. Hogs steady at $5 20@4 10.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and held at $1 47 for No 1 red winter; $1 37½ for No 2. Corn firm; new 55c. Oats held at 42c and no bid. Refined petroleum nominally 22¾@23c; crude 12½c; 22@23c, small lots; crude firm at $5.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 11.—Sugar firmer; inferior 6¾@6¾c; fair to fully fair 8¾@8¾c; prime 9¼@9¾c. Molasses active and advanced; fair 50@52c; prime to choice 53@55c; fair 54@55c; prime 59@60c; strictly prime to choice 61@62c. Whisky, rectified, 90@91 02½. Coffee 18½@20c.

PETROLEUM.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FLORAL OIL.

FLORAL OIL. FLORAL OIL. FLORAL OIL.

FOR THE TOILET.

Notwithstanding the fact that mixtures of every description purporting to be similarly adapted to the Hair, are to be found in almost every Drug Store and Grocery in the country, the want of an agreeable, healthy, and healthful dressing for the Hair is evident. Nearly all the preparations in use are made from animal oils, and as a consequence they display a common feature,—they dry rapidly, are more or less gummy, and in time become rancid to offensiveness. This is especially true of the "Pomades" and "Walnuts" under fancy names, made from the rankest and filthiest of all the Animal Oils. Experience proves that Vegetable Oils meet not for a Dressing, only refresh moisture, but actually feed the Hair and produce a beautiful growth. Ladies, Promotes Hair and Beard. No Toilet complete without it.

PREPARED ONLY BY CHARLES ABEL & CO., Perfumers, Manufacturers of PRIZE MEDAL VEGETABLE HAIR OILS, No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA. Druggists and Dealers, in consulting their own interests and those of their patrons, should send in their orders for FLORAL OIL, Manufactured from Pure Vegetable Oils. Warranted to give satisfaction. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Orders attended to.

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Chas. Abel & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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Open from 6 o'clock A. M. to 12 midnight. MEALS served at all hours.

OYSTERS received daily by express from Baltimore. The Bar is neatly and elegantly furnished, and supplied with the choicest Brands of

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Special attention given to MIXED DRINKS. The Best Brands of TOBACCO and CIGARS for sale at the Bar.

The ENTERPRISE will be properly conducted, and is a first-class Saloon in every respect.

RAILROAD IRON

AT LOW PRICES,

For Side Tracks, Coal Roads, &c.

Also, SPLICE BARS AND SPIKES. Apply to

HITCHCOCK, McCRERERY & CO.,

349 LIBERTY STREET, up stairs.

New York Finance and Trade.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Russia	Dec. 13	Liverpool
Abyssinia	Dec. 13	Liverpool
City of Boston	Dec. 14	Liverpool
Columbia	Dec. 16	Liverpool
Calabria	Dec. 16	Liverpool
Holland	Dec. 16	Liverpool
Atlantic	Dec. 16	Liverpool
Canada	Dec. 16	France.
City of Paris	Dec. 18	Liverpool
Java	Dec. 20	Liverpool
Nevada	Dec. 20	Liverpool
Batavia	Dec. 23	Liverpool
England	Dec. 23	Liverpool
Australia	Dec. 25	Liverpool
St. Laurent	Dec. 25	France.
China	Dec. 27	Liverpool
Wyoming	Dec. 27	Liverpool
Tartar	Dec. 28	Liverpool

1872.

China	Jan. 2	Liverpool
Minnesota	Jan. 3	Liverpool
Partha	Jan. 6	Liverpool
Idaho	Jan. 10	Liverpool
Abyssinia	Jan. 13	Liverpool
Washington	Jan. 13	France.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

GREENSBORO, Pa., December 11, 1871.

The river is closed, with four feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 46 at 5 P. M. F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., December 11, 1871.

River closed, with four feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 41 at 5 P. M. C.

Ironton, O.

IRONTON, O

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Composition of the Territorial Committee.

A Backwoodsman Makes a Stir.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11, 1871.

Before Speaker Blaine had made up his list of Standing Committees, several territorial delegates made the request of him that one of their number should be recognized on the Territorial Committee. The request was not acceded to, on the ground that such appointment would not be in conformity with Congressional practice. The Territorial delegates have, however, been looking up precedents, and have discovered, first, that when Missouri was a Territory, the delegate from there was once appointed chairman of a special committee to carry out the provisions of a resolution which he introduced; and, second, that the delegate from this District, by the ordinance act of Congress creating the District a Territory, is an *ex-officio* member of the Committee on District of Columbia Affairs. With these precedents to support them, another request will be preferred to the Speaker to make the appointment as originally desired of a delegate on the Territorial Committee.

A Wisconsin Backwoodsman.

Who claims to have been cheated out of the proceeds of a whole year's labor, amounting to about three hundred dollars, by lawyers and courts in his State, created considerable stir at the White House to-day. He was vociferous in his demands to see the President, whom he wanted to reverse the decision of the courts, and to give him an order for the payment of his money. He had with him a large shot bag filled with papers, which he claimed presented evidence of the justness of his claim. General Dent informed the western gentleman that the President, as yet, had not been given jurisdiction over cases of this character, and would, therefore, be compelled to decline any interference.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11, 1871.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Frederick Watts, of Pennsylvania, Commissioner of Agriculture; Francis A. Walker, of Massachusetts, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; David M. Armstrong, of New York, Consul General at Rome; Thomas Francis Graham, Jr., of New York, at Florence; G. H. Mather, of New York, at Dundee; Josiah M. Lucas, of Illinois, at Chee Foo; Wm. McMichael, Assistant Attorney General of the United States; George C. Bates, United States Attorney for Utah; Lewis H. Douglass, son of Fred. Douglass, member of the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia. Postmasters—Alfred C. Van Tine, Sandusky, Ohio; Hiram Rose, Tor nado, Ohio; C. C. Elwell, Kent, Ohio; J. M. Lewis, Barnesville, Ohio. The nomination of Chester A. Arthur to be Collector of the port of New York, was taken up, but its consideration being objected to, it went over.

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

The Comptroller of the Treasury writes to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that it has been decided to refund the tax paid by Judges of State Courts on salaries received by them from the respective State Treasurers. Beyond this the Department does not feel authorized to go.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Closing Proceedings Yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, December 11.—The National Board of Trade closed its session in this city to-day. Mr. Wright, of Chicago, offered a report from the Committee on Warehouse Receipts, memorializing State Legislatures to enact such laws as will punish the issuing or negotiating of spurious or fraudulent warehouse receipts, protecting holders in the safety and integrity of the property covered by such receipts, and make warehouse receipts negotiable like other commercial paper.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Gilpin, of Illinois, that the Government be requested to establish a storm signal station at Galveston, Texas.

Mr. Seale, of New York, presented the following resolution, from the Board of Trade of that city, which was referred to the Executive Committee to report next year: *Resolved*, That the duty of thirty per cent. now on Canadian lumber of right ought to be and should be abrogated or else reduced to a rate which should not act as a prohibitory tax. A resolution was then unanimously adopted requesting Congress to give early attention to the amendment of the necessary laws to give practical effect to that part of the Treaty of Washington which relates to the fisheries.

A resolution was offered from the Philadelphia *Commercial Exchange*, which was unanimously adopted, deprecating the imposition of taxes upon our people beyond the actual needs in working expenses of the Government, and the provision of a limited sum, say fifty million dollars per annum, to extinguish the indebtedness of the public debt.

Mr. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, submitted a report from the Committee on Inland Transportation to the interior cities. It recommends that the restrictions on bonding and distilling in transit be removed. That the privileges of warehousing or transfer from the cars of one gauge to the cars of a different gauge be extended to the water routes, and that the city of Mobile, Alabama, be included in the provisions of the act. Mr. Hurlbut, of New Orleans, La., wished, as a member of the Committee, to affix his signature to the report, but did not think the report covered the difficulties of the western import and carriers. The report was adopted.

The subject of currency and finance was then discussed on a resolution from the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, favoring the legal tender and National Bank circulation now in use.

After a long debate, continuing through the morning, Mr. Cook, of Cincinnati, read a resolution for information in favor of a steady and gradual contraction at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the entire volume of paper currency, both legal tender and national bank, which was adopted as a substitute for all other propositions before the House, and agreed to unanimously.

E. W. Fox, of St. Louis, offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, asking the President, Secretary, and such other gentlemen as the President may designate, to attend the next annual meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade at Ottawa, January 17, in accordance with the invitation extended.

The Board then took a recess for an hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The subjects of international coinage and decimal measure, watering of stock and the National bankrupt law were continued until the next annual session.

The next subject discussed was the revision of the tariff. Mr. Ropes presented a resolution from the Boston Board of Trade recommending such a revision of the tariff on imports as may tend to promote economy in the expenditures of the Government, to check monopoly and encourage a healthy competition in trades and manufactures, to facilitate the mutually profitable exchange of products between the United States and other nations, to diminish the growing antagonism between capital and labor, and above all to protect native industry by cheapening the necessaries and comforts of life to the mass of our people.

Mr. Ropes explained the views of the Boston Board of Trade on the subject. He acped the proposition would pass for many reasons. He was not a free trader in the absolute sense, and protested against argument upon such a ground. He repudiated all sectionalism on tariff questions. He desired nothing that did not benefit the entire country. He took ground that we could not favor any tariff that protected only a particular class of industry. It should extend to all trades and associations. He favored the imposition of all countries. The United States, by great object of production was consumption, and it was desired at the lowest price possible, and it was to the interest of the whole country that the consumer shall have it at the lowest cost. A man has a right to buy where he pleases, and nobody has a right to prevent him. He was willing that a tax may be levied, but not that the Government should not dictate where he should or should not buy. He considered the tariff excessive upon some products, of which we are glad, and unless individual wealth, which was apt to exert an influence upon legislation and the press, was counteracted it would injure the community in general. The question was, how to benefit the mass of people and not a few manufacturers. Excessive duty injured the people by compelling them to pay a very high price for the necessaries of life. The effect was injurious to producers also, as the most inefficient producers were the most clamorous for excessive duty. He was for making a general crusade against monopolies of all classes in the country. Mr Fox offered the following as an addition to the proposition: And that in the revision of said tariff the cost of production to this country is a practical consideration, which was accepted by Mr. Ropes.

Mr. Opetiza, of Kentucky, thought protection a fallacy and injurious to the whole country. He was opposed to any change, however, considering the present condition of the currency. He is in favor of tariff as it now exists. This condition would exist for several years, and so long as it existed he considered it would be injurious to those who had invested their capital under the system. He should vote for the original resolution, and also gladly vote for Mr. Fox's amendment.

Mr. Atkinson, of Boston, objected to the resolution as not being sufficiently definite. He would put it in this wise:

Resolved, That a tariff should be enacted whereby the necessary customs revenue should be raised with the least possible interference with the industry of the people, and that where what is called protection begins revenue ceases.

He cited several products of the country, and argued that it was not possible to protect them by any possible interference of the Government.

Mr. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, strongly defended the protection system, claiming that while the duties on some articles might be too great, yet a proper adjustment could be made which would benefit all our industries. There should be a revision of tariff, and if any article was so highly protected as to foster monopoly in its manufacture, he would as heartily oppose it as the gentleman from Boston.

Mr. Sealy, of New York, said as far as Boston was concerned, under the fostering care of protection her industries had reached the high state of competitive power which they enjoy to-day, but other cities in the country were not so fortunately situated as to their manufactures.

Mr. Kettland offered the following as expressive of the sentiments of the Baltimore Board of Trade:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board in any revision of the tariff stability should be an essential consideration.

Mr. Ropes, of Boston—We accept the amendment.

The resolution as amended was then unanimously adopted.

The Secretary then read a dispatch from C. H. Hill, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, stating that the Supreme Court has unanimously decided, in the case of Ward vs. The State of Maryland, that the State license tax of sales by non-residents or commercial travelers, is unconstitutional, as conflicting with the fourth article of the Federal Constitution, that "citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States." [Applause.]

The Committee on Warehouse Receipts submitted their report, laid over from this morning, which was referred again to the committee to report a uniform character of receipts, to be issued in conformity with laws now existing in the States.

Mr. Stranahan, of New York, brought forward the resolutions which were offered during the discussion of revival of American shipping, indorsing, first, the measure presented by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report, recommending the passage of a law guaranteeing to persons who may employ in foreign trade American built first class steamers of not less than two thousand tons an annual payment for five years of thirteen dollars per ton; and second, that all articles of foreign product needed for subsistence on board vessels engaged in foreign trade, or in the sailing, or in repairing steamships or sailing vessels, should be allowed to be withdrawn free of duty from bonded warehouses.

The first resolution was lost by a large majority, and the second adopted.

On motion of Mr. Gilpin, a resolution was adopted instructing the Executive Council to memorialize Congress in favor of the construction of iron steamers and barges for the transportation of grain.

The usual resolutions of thanks were then passed, and President Fraley, in closing the session, made a brief address to the delegates. He said: As a year by year they gained additional experience, they would come to be recognized as a power that must be respected by the people and the Legislatures, both State and National. It was only for them to go on patiently, calmly and deliberately in what they had to do. By such a process they would often put down prejudices and opinions that may at first seem hostile and antagonistic, and that may at last become the organization in its integrity, not only maintain the organization in its integrity, but they would, year by year, add to its membership, become more potent and more able to effect such changes which from time to time these great changes which from time to time may be required in our national policy. He trusted when the Board meets next October, in New York every Board of Trade in the country will be represented, and that the establishment of Boards may be effected in places where none now exist, so that the whole business of the nation may upon that occasion be brought into council, and that this Board will be passed upon such permanent foundation as there shall be no reason to fear that it shall be abandoned. He congratulated them on the work they had done in St. Louis. They had not contented themselves with merely swelling on the declamation of general principles, but had come to some practical conclusions, and that they might go forth into the country and have their proper influence in the minds of the people, and especially upon Congress, in working out the same results as his fervent aspiration. He then adjourned the Board, and the delegates dispersed.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

Soil, Products, Climate, etc., of Jefferson County.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OSKALOOSA, KS., November 30, 1871.

I have been written to from time to time by citizens from the East, and more particularly from Pennsylvania, my own native State, inquiring about Kansas and Jefferson county. I have and do still answer all such letters with pleasure. There are now very many Pennsylvanians located in this county, perhaps more than in any other county in the State. I have concluded it might be interesting to such citizens who are anxious to come here, to know a few facts relative to this county, which, if you see fit to publish, will meet your subscribers and a large number of my personal friends.

THE SOIL AND PRODUCTS OF KANSAS.

The soil of this county is excellent. Corn, wheat and all small grains do well. On upland prairie fifty to sixty bushels of corn are raised per acre on an average by measurement. Root plants and all kinds of vegetables grow to perfection. There is no crop that does not do well in this country, if properly cultivated. The soil is the best in the world to farm and keep in order than in most of the older States. Farmers say a hand can cultivate two acres here to one time and with much less labor than one in Pennsylvania, New York, or any of the older States.

FRUITS OF ALL KINDS.

Large and small, do admirably. The award of the gold medal at Philadelphia was fully merited. The fruit grown here is not only of good size and perfect development, but of most excellent flavor. Apples, pears, cherries, plums, all do well, while strawberries, grapes and all kindred fruits develop splendidly. As a fruit-growing State, Kansas ranks among the first, and Jefferson county is one of the best counties in the State for fruit.

TIMBER AND WATER.

Timber is rather on the increase than otherwise. Oak, walnut, ash, hickory, elm, &c., abound, and in some places the soft maple. The county is well watered. The Kaw river is its western boundary line for twenty miles. Grasshopper river runs through it from north to south; Slough, Walnut, Rock, Crooked, Mud, Cider, Muddy, Buck and many creeks run through different portions of the territory. Springs abound, and in digging for wells water can be reached in from fifteen to fifty feet, or an average of about twenty to twenty-five feet, in most parts of the county the water is of excellent quality.

MINERALS AND STONE.

Indications of the presence of various ores are found. Except stone coal no minerals have been mined. Stone abounds throughout all the county; it is found cropping out in various places, and is being mined at several points. Stone abounds in most parts of the county in great abundance, and of excellent quality, and in some places the white or Magutrian limestone, almost equal to marble, has been discovered. Stone for the use of the State Penitentiary, now in course of erection, is being quarried from this county.

LANDS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

There are ten towns and villages in the county ranging in population from forty to fifty to 1,600, and most of them in a thriving condition. Many farms are in a fine state of cultivation, with excellent dwellings and other buildings, and hundreds of others are approaching the same state of advanced development and comfort. There are yet thousands of acres of unimproved land, ranging in price from five to twenty dollars per acre, according to location and advantages or disadvantages. Many of these can do well by investing in land here, improving farms, raising crops, attending to the general business of farming generally. In this way raising and handling of stock, which business in this country is exceedingly profitable. In fact, however, a mistaken idea that the advantages in this country are so great that men can come here without capital and in a very short time become independently wealthy. The chances for the husbandman are greater here than in the older States, where land purchase lands much cheaper, and which are far more favorably situated as to the East, with a good market for all they raise, and the value of their property constantly increasing. Any one of capital, safe in asserting that to a man of small capital, and who is industrious, energetic and honest, this country will afford a fine opportunity for success.

OUR RAILROAD FACILITIES

are good. The Kansas Pacific Railroad runs through the southern portion of the county, and is sixty miles in length from east to west. Grasshopper Falls is receiving two railroads, one from Acheson to Topeka, running south, the other a narrow gauge road, which is now being built from Leavenworth west to Denver, which makes Grasshopper Falls a railroad centre, and a good locality for profitable investment. Oskaloosa, the county seat, is a beautiful and growing town, and is near the centre of the county. The country around it is rich in mineral and agricultural resources. A fine court house, which cost some twenty thousand dollars, is in the centre of the town. There are school buildings in good condition and supplied with good teachers. The town numbers about seven or eight hundred inhabitants. The county is in good financial condition; crops are good; the people are industrious, economical and generally enterprising, and the success is flowing steadily on. Now is the time to secure homes here, and the sooner you come the better. You will not be able to buy land at the same price a few years from now. Immigration is as strong as ever, and land is day by day becoming more valuable and increasing in price. I do not desire to induce any one to come here and be disappointed, but come and see for yourselves, and in coming visit Jefferson county. L. F. E.

Hon. Bellamy Storer, a Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati since its foundation eighteen years ago, is about to resign. Judge Storer was admitted to the bar in 1817, when only eighteen years old.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Letters Held for Postage in the Pittsburgh Postoffice December 11, 1871.

	Cents.
Benedict, R., Pagetown, Ohio	1
Beil, W., Mount Blanchard, Ohio	1
Birney, W. C., Beaverville, Ohio	1
Booker & Littler, Fithian, Ill	1
Bowlby, D., New Concerson, Ohio	1
Byers, R., Annapolis, Ind	1
Caldwell, Rev. A., Sharpsburg, Pa	1
Cooper, Jones & Cadbury, Philadelphia, Pa	3
Clotfelter, D. S., Hillsboro, Ill	1
Crouch, Z. F., Monongahela City, Pa	1
Crowell, J. G., Bluff Point, Ind., Va	1
Cuthbert, J. L., Wheeling, W. Va	1
Davenport, A., Winmac, Ind	1
Dunica, Carroll & Montague, Marshall, Mo	1
Dougherty, George, Perry, Ind	1
Epperly Joel, Anderson, Ind	1
Fulerson, John, Jr., Kirk's Roads, Ind	1
Jordon, N., Alexandria, Ind	1
Kinnert, Jesse, Van Wert, O	1
Kinnert, John, Coshocton, O	1
Hill, R. H., Boody Station, Ill	1
Holr, C. E., Van Wert, Ohio	1
Kirk & Morrison, Florida, Ind	1
Kline, Peter, Youngstown, Ohio	1
Leland, Mary, New Brighton, Pa	3
Lower, G. S. & F. M., Knightstown, Ind	1
Mackey, Weston, New Paris, Ohio	1
Maines, Joseph, Traders' Point, Ind	1
Meyer & Co., Henry, New York, N. Y	1
Miller, Kate, Chambersburg, Pa	12
McGeorge, W. J., Enon Valley, Pa	1
McHugh, Mary, Connelsville, Pa	3
Pounds, H. F., Mt. Hope, Ohio	1
Shap, J., Williamsburg, Ohio	1
Shafer, Harry, Pittsburgh, Pa	2
Thi a, Reid, Williamsburg, Ohio	1
Wade, T., Walnut City, Iowa	1

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

MONDAY, December 11, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Bar'r	Change in 24 hrs	Thermometer	Change in 24 hrs	Direction of Wind	Velocity	Pressure	Excess or Deficiency	Weather
Buffalo, N. Y	29.78	.05	34	W	11	81	0		
Cairo	30.21	.07	37	S	E	11	01	R	
Cincinnati	30.06	.15	37	S	W	11	01	R	
Cleveland	30.06	.15	37	S	W	14	1	R	
Davenport, Iowa	30.16	.04	35	4	S. W.	4	08	R	
Detroit, Mich	30.22	.14	36	S	W	7	01	R	
Louisville, Ky	30.22	.14	38	S	W	11	01	R	
Memphis, Tenn	30.27	.08	46	S	W	7	00		
Nashville, Tenn	30.30	.12	39	S				A	
New Orleans, La	30.27		50	S	W	5	12	R	
Pittsburgh, Pa	30.12	.26	36	S. S.	W	3	04	R	
Shreveport, La	30.16	.01	46	S				A	
St. Louis, Mo	30.16	.01	40	S				A	
St. Paul, Minn	29.99	.04	27	S				A	
Vicksburg	30.29		48	S	S	2	02	R	

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, calm; B, gentle; C, fresh or brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most awful hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Man Killed in the P. W. & B. R. R. Depot.

Between seven and eight o'clock last evening, a man named J. H. McDonald was killed in the yard of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad depot. He had been riding on the front end of an engine which was pulling an accommodation train into the depot. It is supposed that he got on the engine at Frankstown for the purpose of stealing a ride to the city. As the engine on which deceased was riding entered the depot yard, it ran against the bender of another engine which was standing still on the main track. The cow-catcher of the accommodation engine ran under the bender of the latter crashing against the locomotive, of course crushing McDonald instantly to death. It is stated that a flagman should have been sent to notify the accommodation train of the fact that there was a shifting engine on the main track, but at last accounts the flagman had not been heard of. The remains of the unfortunate McDonald were taken to Bleahner's undertaking establishment, on Grant street, where an inquest will be held this morning. A letter found in the pocket of deceased's pocket is evidently from his people, residing at Brady's Bend. The Coroner was telegraphed the particulars.

At the M. E. quarterly conference in Temperanceville on Saturday, Captain John A. Wood was elected a delegate to the electoral conference to meet in Allegheny City on the 15th of March, 1872.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 11.—River falling, with twenty inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather clear and cool.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 11.—Cotton active and higher; sales 8,000 bales good ordinary at 18¾a 19c.; low middling 18¾@19c.; middling 19¾@19¾c. Receipts 9,077 bales; exports to Havre 16,373 bales; Liverpool 11,261 bales; stock 118,635 bales.

Chicago Hog Market.

CHICAGO, December 11, 6 P. M.—Hogs active and firmer; sales range at $3 90@$4 30.

Buffalo Hog Market.

BUFFALO, December 11.—Hogs—Receipts yesterday and to-day 10,000; market fairly active; sales 8,300 head at $4 37½@$4 55 for medium to good; $4 55@4 60 for choice.

MEETING OF COUNCILS.

THE NEW PARK MOVEMENT.

THE WATER COMMISSION.

Ordinances—Petitions—Memorials—More Streets to be Paved—Unfinished Business Disposed of—Reports of Committees—Col. Phillips and Mr. Burgwin Have a Talk About the Schenley Estate —The People to Vote on the Park Question April 1st—City Hall Investigating Committee Increased, &c., &c.

SELECT COUNCIL.

This branch came to order at 7:15, with a very large attendance of members, President Gross in the chair.

Clerk Morrow read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

Mr. Murray presented the credentials of Mr. Jas. Littell, as Councilman elect in the Twenty-first ward, in place of Mr. Edwards, resigned.

The credentials were received, and Mr. Littell was presented and took the oath of office.

Mr. Phillips presented a communication from the Controller, asking certain reductions of business tax. Referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

Mr. E. P. Jones presented a petition for the vacation of Seminary alley, between Robinson and Miller, Sixteenth ward.

Mr. Riddle, petition for lamps on Forty-first street Gas Committee.

Also, petition for viewers to assess damages by the grading of Thirty-ninth street. Street Committee.

Also, petition from the proprietors of Atlas Works for unpaid claim for boilers. Water Committee.

The same gentleman, from a special committee appointed to fix the Mayor's salary, stated that Mr. Edwards, a member of the committee, had resigned, and he asked, for reasons patent to all, that he also be allowed to resign from the committee. Permission was granted.

Mr. Lloyd, a petition from Wilson, Glass & Co., for permission to lay a siding from their works on Second avenue to the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad track. The petition was accepted and an ordinance granting the privilege was read and passed finally.

Mr. Thompson, a petition from the citizens of Twenty-first ward for a water main on Dennison avenue. Reference asked to Water Committee.

Mr. Burgwin thought that all such petitions should go to the Water Commission. So referred.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The following business from Common Council was presented: In relation to Water commission report taking precedence for action; report from Printing Committee in regard to printing City Hall report; an ordinance amending the second section of the ordinance in relation to the building of the new water works; a resolution in reference to the election of officers and fixing the salaries thereof. (Objected to, laid over, and ordered to be published. Report of the special committee in regard to damages on Penn avenue; report of Police Committee; resolution authorizing the payment of certain viewers; Committee on Damages on Forty-fourth and Ormsby streets, (referred to court viewers); appointing viewers to assess damages on Thirty-seventh street, same for Penn avenue from Forty-sixth to city line; ordain Ali business not otherwise noted was concurred in jected to and laid over.)

Mr. Burgwin, at this point, requested the privilege of presenting a report from

THE WATER COMMISSION,

in accordance with a resolution previously passed.

The report was then read. It stated that the commission read a report stating that the commission had under consideration the number of the officers required to carry out the work in hand. In their opinion, for the present, there were needed only a secretary, a Chief Engineer, a Resident Engineer, the Secretary to receive $2,500 per annum, and the Engineers $1,600 each.

The report concludes as follows: In the course of a few months, perhaps sooner, we shall need the services of a consulting engineer, and many more assistant engineers, draughtsmen, &c. We do not deem it expedient that the salaries of those subordinate officers be fixed now, and for many reasons, that will present themselves to your honorable body. We think that it would be promotive of economy and for the best interests of the city, that the Board be authorized to fix the compensation, and to change the services of proper persons to fill these just as from time to time he may deem it necessary, and report on each occasion of referring the matter to Councils and awaiting their action. We have, however, prepared an ordinance granting such authority to the Board, and herewith present it for your consideration.

The ordinance accompanying the report differed from the original section in the ordinance providing for the erection of new water works in this, that the compensation of the Chief Engineer, officers, assistants, &c., without Council first approving.

The report and ordinance created a long discussion, and the ordinance was passed to a second reading.

Mr. Riddell called attention to the original act of assembly creating the Commission. What had the Committee done? They had

NOT PRESENTED ANY REPORT

in conformity with the law, but one of their own. They had not the privilege to report, but the subordinate officers of the Commission, which certainly was not in conformity with the law. The business of the Commission is to report to Council and it is for Council to accept or reject any proposition they make.

Mr. Burgwin stated that the report had been misconstrued. The committee had the greatest faith in character of the officers which they thought needed for the present, but that they had not stopped and its needs become apparent, no more could be told.

A vote was then taken on the suspension of the rules for the purpose of passing the ordinance, accompanying the report, finally. The rules were not suspended.

Mr. Gallagher then moved to amend that portion of the report fixing the salaries of the engineers, the engineer's compensation to $3,000 and that of the secretary to $1,500 per annum.

Mr. Littell was in favor of paying the salaries named in the report.

COMPENSATION OF MEN SHOULD BE SECURED

for such important offices.

Mr. Shipton did not think that the report required the Commission to fix the salaries of the officers. They had only named the outside figures, and if they could get competent talent at lower salaries the speaker had enough confidence in the Commission to think that they would do so.

Mr. Gallagher was of opinion that if Councils thought that any salary would be paid at a less figure than the Commission fixed in the report of course they would be mistaken. Such economy had not been overwhelming.

Mr. Rafferty amended by suggesting that the secretary get $2,000 and the engineers $3,000.

The motion to amend and the motion to amend amendment of debate on the salary question, when, on motion of Mr. Burgwin, the report of the Water Commission was received and approved.

Mr. Burgwin then offered a resolution providing that the salaries to be paid the secretary and engineers do not exceed the amounts specified in the report.

The other amendments were all lost or withdrawn and Mr. Burgwin's resolution

PASSED, grading and Common Council business was

AGAIN TAKEN UP.

Resolution in relation to payment of election officers: resolution requesting Councils to meet on the 26th inst. (annual meeting of Councils, and special meeting on the 25th); committee from City Hall Commission in relation to the furnishing thereof; ordinance for sewer on Forty-first street, from Penn avenue to Strawberry alley; Pike, from Seventeenth street to Twenty-first street; paving, grading and curbing of Granville street; grading of Deviller street; ordinance for opening River road; grading, &c., of Reed street from Penn avenue to Butler street; grading, &c., of Main street; grading, &c., of Fifty-first street, from Penn avenue to Iron City Park; grading, &c., of Young alley; report of Survey Committee in regard to port of Monongahela Wharf Committee on dredging; opening Locust street from Main to said laid over); petition and ordinance for ironclad in Tenth ward; vacation of Friendship avenue, from Elm street to Liberty; petition for sewer on Main street, referred to court viewers); appointing viewers to assess damages on Thirty-seventh street, same for Penn avenue from Forty-sixth to city line; ordain All